

GCSE History structure

OCR HISTORY B (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)		
<u>Content Overview</u>	<u>Assessment Overview</u>	
<p>Thematic Study <i>Migrants to Britain, c.1250 - Present</i></p>	<p>Paper 1 1 hour 45 mins</p>	20% of GCSE
<p>British Depth Study <i>The Norman Conquest, 1065 - 1087</i></p>		20% of GCSE
<p>History Around Us <i>Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal</i></p>	<p>Paper 2 1 hour</p>	20% of GCSE
<p>Period Study <i>Viking Expansion, c.790 – c.1050</i></p>	<p>Paper 3 1 hour 45 mins</p>	20% of GCSE
<p>World Depth Study <i>Living under Nazi Rule, 1933 - 1945</i></p>		20% of GCSE



VIKING EXPANSION

MAKE SURE TO
WRITE
SOMETHING FOR
EVERY SINGLE
QUESTION

BUT REMEMBER:
ONLY ANSWER
ONE ESSAY
QUESTION PER
UNIT!

2

Section A

Viking Expansion, c.750–c.1050

Answer Questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Identify **one** important trading town within the Viking homelands in c.750. [1]
- (b) Identify **one** Anglo-Saxon kingdom that became part of the Danelaw. [1]
- (c) Give **one** reason for Svein Forkbeard's attacks on England. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the role of gods in Viking society.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 What impact did the settlement of Volga Vikings have in eastern Europe?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer Question 4 or Question 5.

- 4* 'The Vikings were successful in attacking western Europe between 793 and 879 because of the quality of their ships.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that Viking settlers transformed the places they settled in western Europe?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Answer Booklet

- You will answer in a separate answer booklet
- Please ensure your name and details are written on accurate for **every booklet you use**
- Please ensure you listen to whoever starts the exam around the **instructions** for how you need to write in the answer booklet



How to answer a...?

VIKING EXPANSION c.750 – c.1050 AD	<i>1a-c) 1 marker</i>	1 word or phrase. They will <u>only</u> accept your first answer so don't write more than one!
	<i>2) 9 marker</i>	2x detailed, developed explained examples organised around a 2nd order concept
	<i>3) 10 marker</i>	2x detailed, developed explained examples which give two reasons about the qu focus
	<i>4 or 5) 18 marker</i>	4x detailed, developed explained example paragraphs (2:2 or 3:1) + conclusion

2nd Order Historical Concepts

What **caused** that thing?

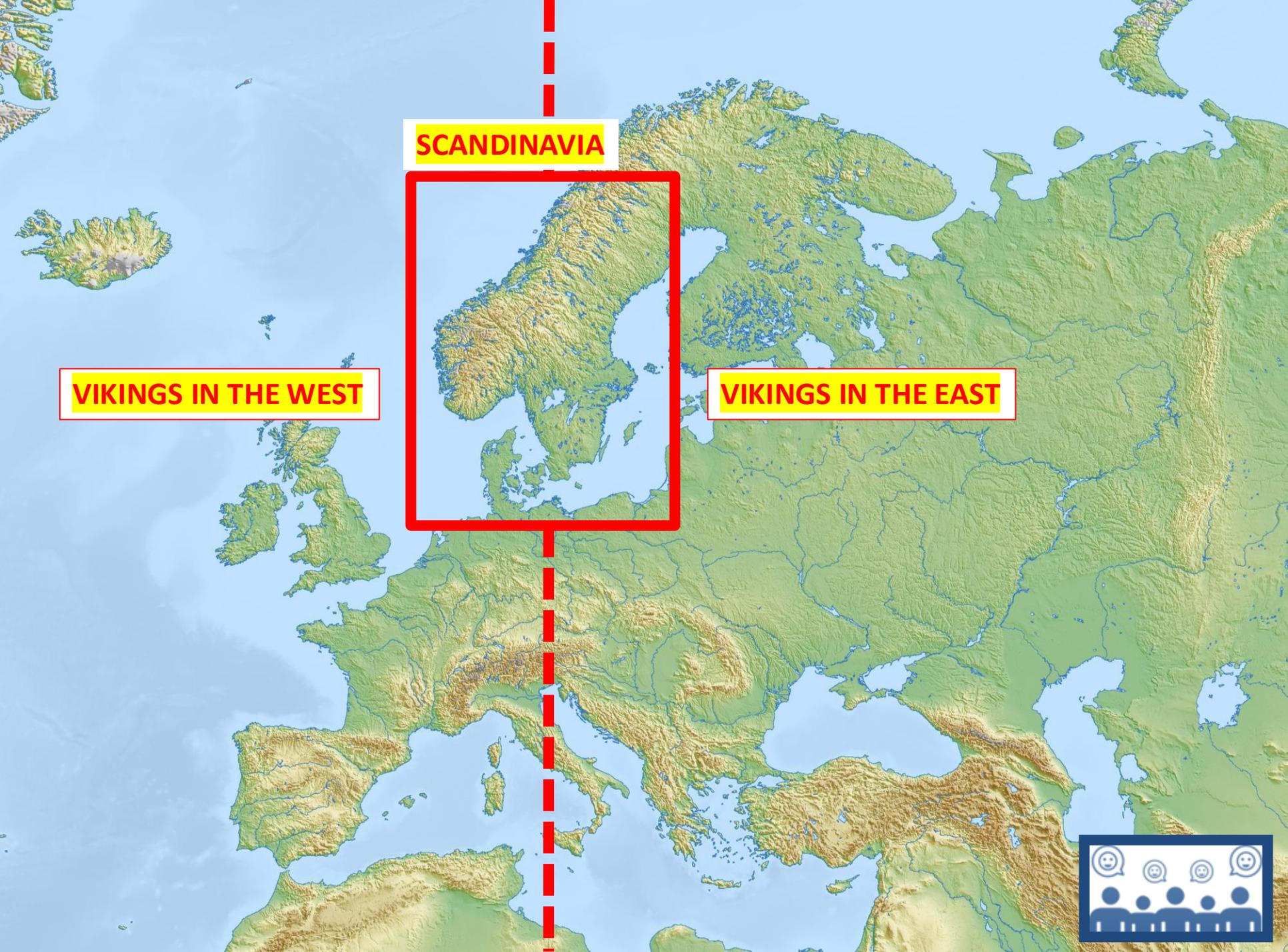
What were the **consequences** of that thing?

How is that thing **similar or different** to other things?

How did that thing **change over time**?

How **significant** (important) was that thing?

A thing – person, event, theme, idea, place



SCANDINAVIA

VIKINGS IN THE WEST

VIKINGS IN THE EAST

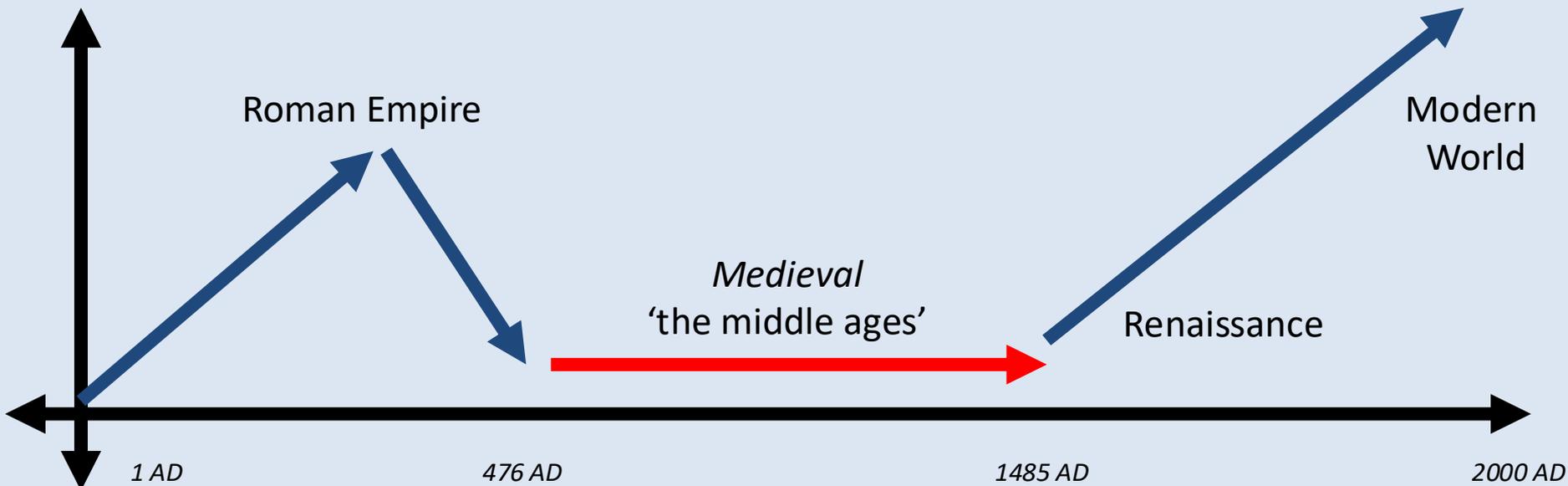


SCANDINAVIA



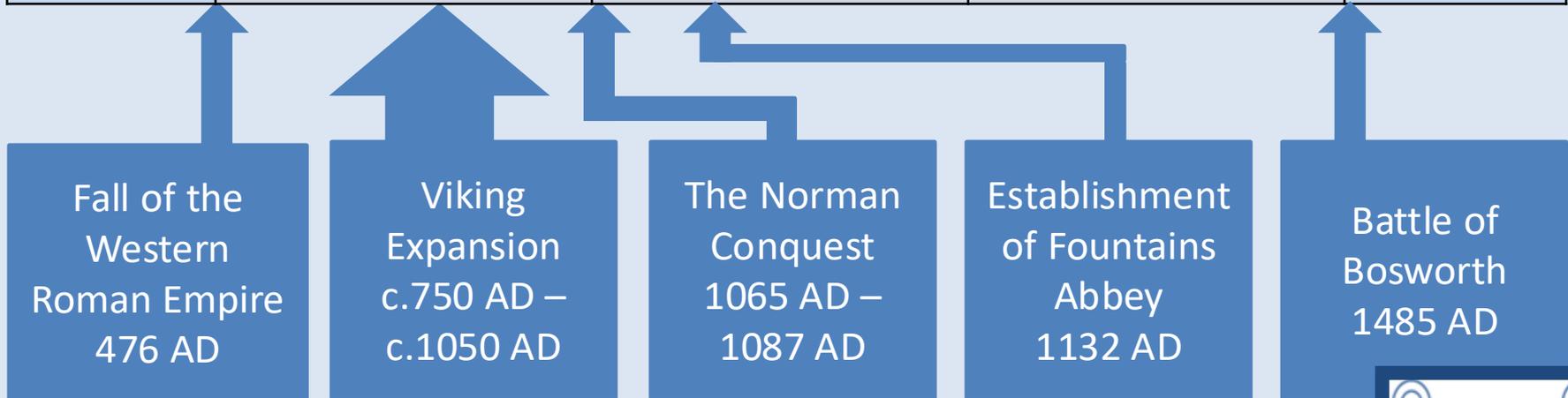
‘Early Medieval Period’?

- Medieval comes from *medium* meaning ‘middle’ and *ævum* meaning ‘time’ in Latin – hence it is also known as ‘the Middle Ages’
- It refers to the supposed success of societies before (the Romans) and after (the Renaissance)



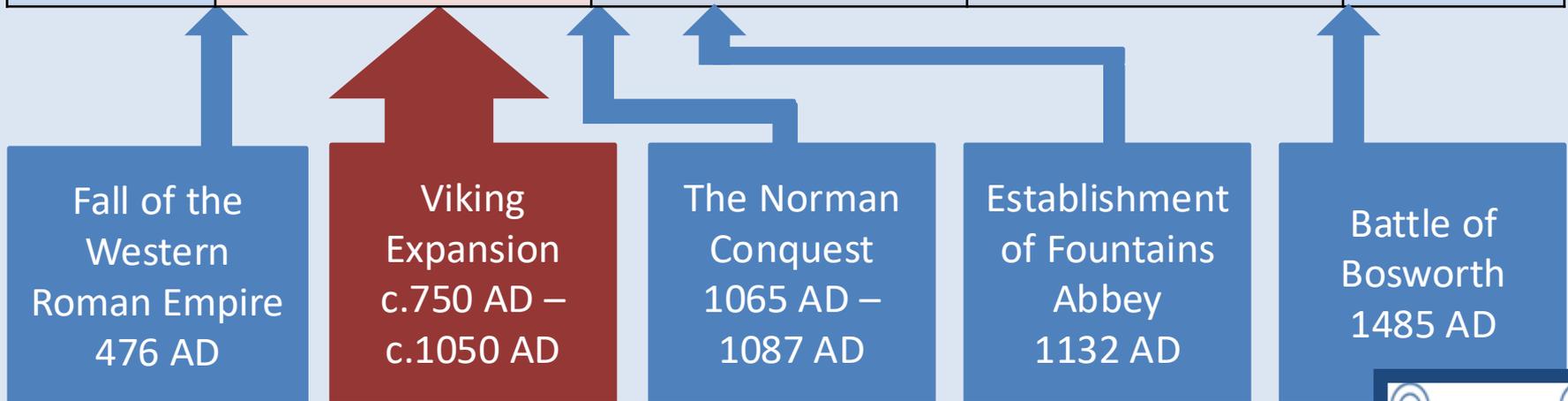
'Early Medieval Period'?

Classical Period	Early Medieval Period	High Medieval Period	Late Medieval Period	Early Modern Period
700s BC – 476 AD	476 AD – 1066 AD	1066 AD – 1250 AD	1250 AD – 1485 AD	1485 AD – 1750 AD

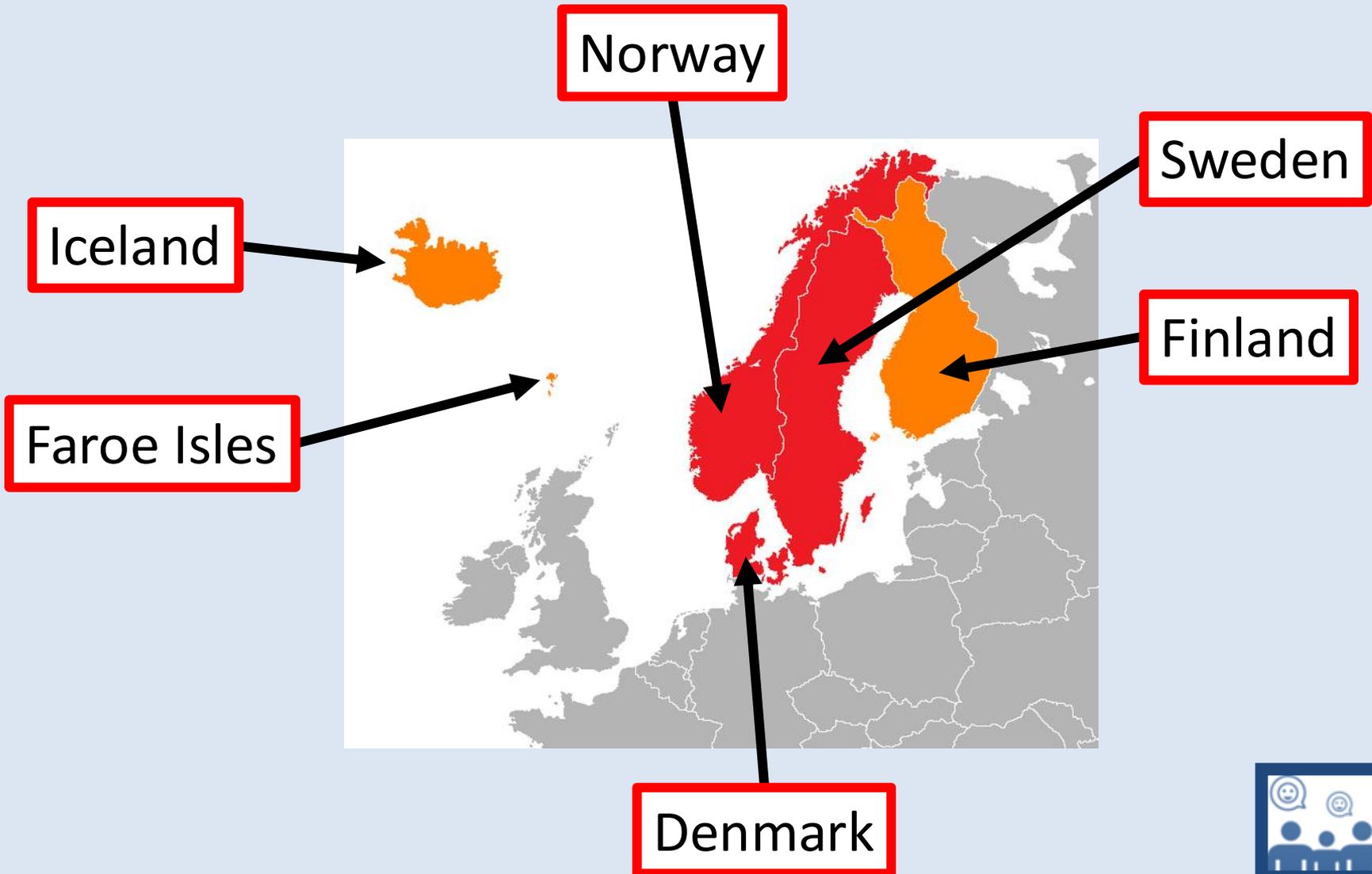


'Early Medieval Period'?

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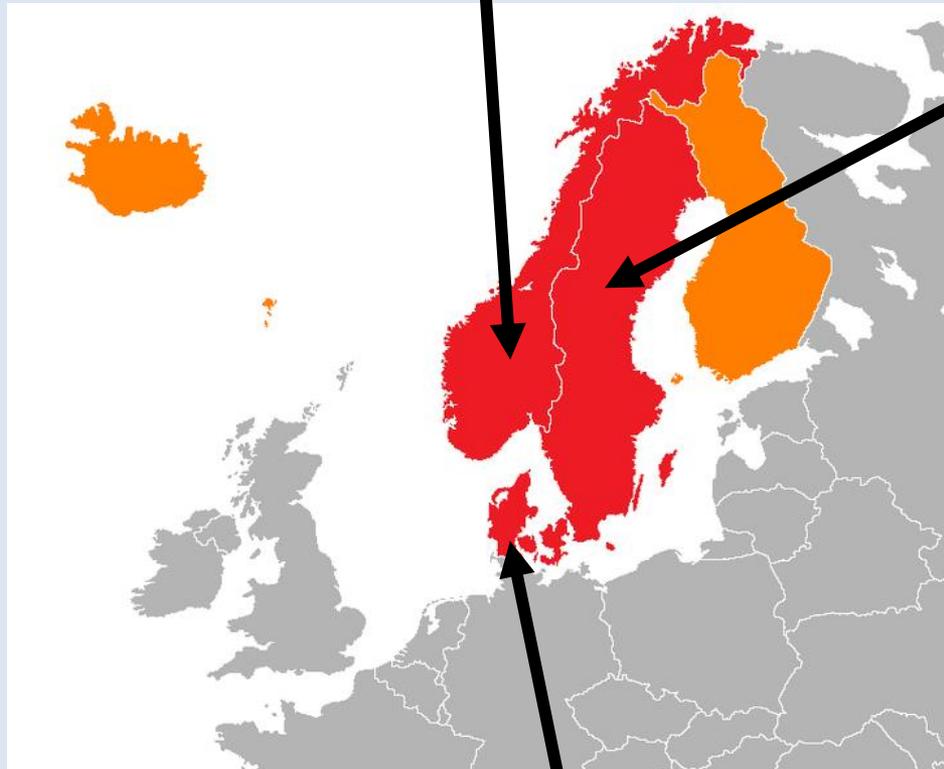


Modern 'Scandinavia'



In this unit, when we refer to 'Scandinavia' we mean...

Norway = The Norse



Sweden =
The Swedes

Denmark = The Danes



Denmark



Key information:

- Lack of mountains means hard to defend
- Lack of forests and other natural resources means that it is difficult to build ships & towns
- Very fertile land
- Nowhere in Denmark is further than 35 miles from the sea which makes it good for trade
- Land border and access to Europe



Sweden



Key information:

- Land of extremes, with a mild southern area and an Arctic north
- Thickly wooded over 1,000 miles making it difficult to control
- Thick pine forests make for excellent natural resource for trade
- Coastline looks eastward and southward which opens up many areas for trade



Norway



Key information:

- Fjord (steep sea valley) landscape means there is little fertile land for growing crops
- Outside of the fjords the landscape is tough and arctic making it difficult to survive there
- Fjords provide a safe haven for ships and are easily defended
- Sea and fjords are fully stocked with many fish as a food source



The Vikings in context

- As a result of the challenges of these areas, but also the opportunities they afforded, Viking peoples started to look beyond their borders
 - Firstly, for **trade** – they had many goods which were in demand across Europe and would fetch high prices and make the Vikings very rich
 - Secondly, for **raiding** – they believed that what they did not have they could take from others
 - Thirdly, to **invade and settle** – eventually many Vikings would leave Scandinavia behind and settle in new areas where the challenges were less and opportunities more viable for a better life



SCANDINAVIA

VIKINGS IN THE WEST

VIKINGS IN THE EAST



SCANDINAVIA



VIKINGS IN THE EAST



Scandinavia



Scandinavia



Constantinople



Baghdad



Scandinavia



Constantinople



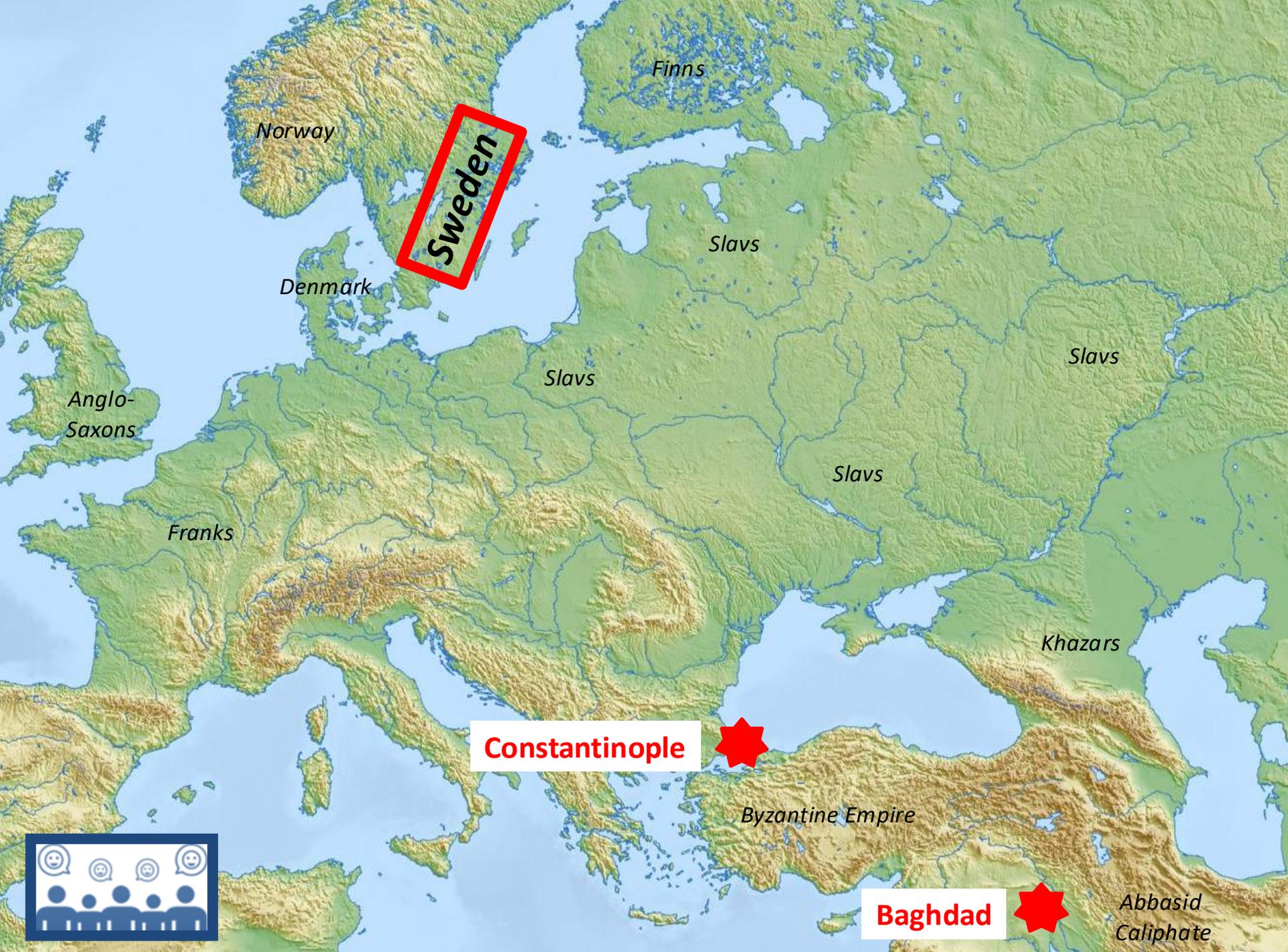
Baghdad



Silk Road

Silk Road from China





Sweden

Finns

Norway

Denmark

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Anglo-Saxons

Slavs

Franks

Khazars

Constantinople



Byzantine Empire

Baghdad



Abbasid Caliphate





Sweden



Finns

Norway

Denmark

Slavs

Anglo-Saxons

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Franks

Khazars

Constantinople



Byzantine Empire

Baghdad



Abbasid Caliphate





Sweden

Staraya Ladoga

Constantinople

Baghdad

Finns

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Khazars

Byzantine Empire

Abbasid
Caliphate

Norway

Denmark

Anglo-
Saxons

Franks



Staraya Ladoga

- Founded in **around 750 AD** by the local Slav peoples
- Archaeologists have found evidence of **Viking metalwork, jewellery and boat building** in the town
- Hundreds of **Viking burial mounds** dot the landscape around the town, suggesting that the town had permanent Scandinavian residents for a long time
- The talk in the **town's markets** was of the exotic goods in the rich bazaars and souks of Constantinople and Baghdad, but especially the **lure of silver**





Sweden

Staraya Ladoga

Constantinople

Baghdad

Finns

Norway

Denmark

Anglo-Saxons

Franks

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Byzantine Empire

Khazars

Abbasid Caliphate





Sweden

Staraya Ladoga

Constantinople

Baghdad

Abbasid Caliphate

Finns

Norway

Denmark

Anglo-Saxons

Franks

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Khazars

Byzantine Empire

R. Volga

R. Dnieper





Sweden

Staraya Ladoga

Constantinople

Baghdad

Abbasid
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Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

Khazars

Byzantine Empire



R. Dnieper

R. Volga





The River Volga





Sweden

Staraya Ladoga

Constantinople

Baghdad

Abbasid Caliphate

Finns

Norway

Denmark

Anglo-Saxons

Franks

Slavs

Slavs

Slavs

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Khazars

Byzantine Empire



R. Dnieper

R. Volga





Sweden

Staraya Ladoga

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R. Dnieper

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Khazars

Byzantine Empire

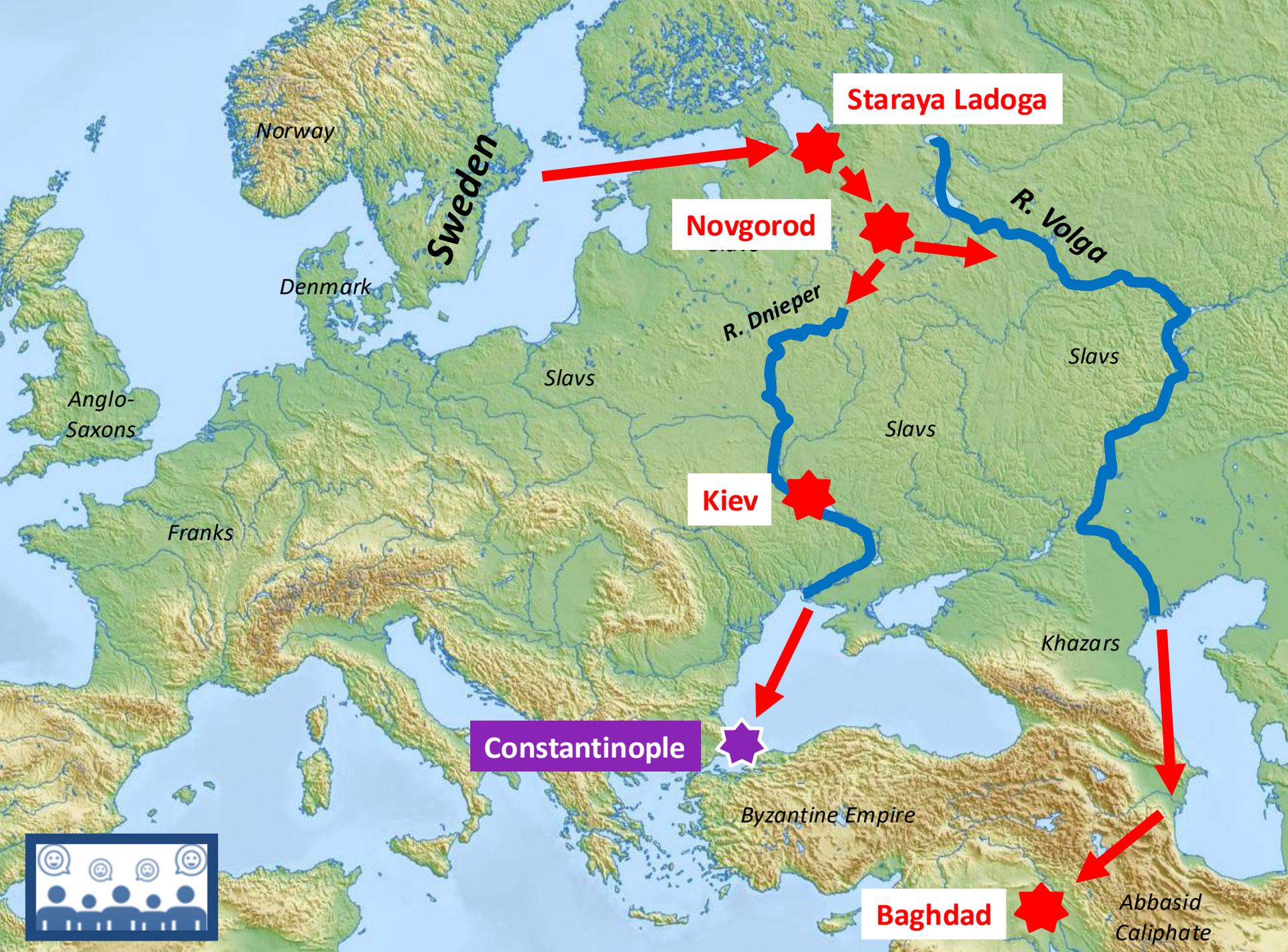
Abbasid Caliphate



Long Distances

- Sweden > Constantinople = **1,600 miles**
- Sweden > Baghdad = **2,500 miles...!**





Staraya Ladoga

Novgorod

Kiev

Constantinople

Baghdad

Norway

Sweden

Denmark

Anglo-Saxons

Franks

Slavs

R. Dnieper

Slavs

Slavs

R. Volga

Khazars

Byzantine Empire

Abbasid Caliphate



Byzantine Trading Goods

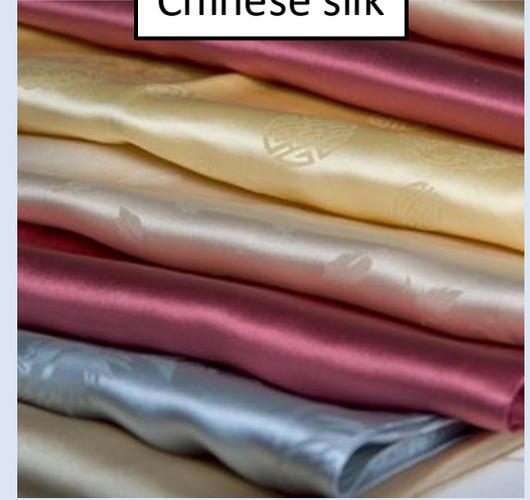
Mediterranean wine



Mediterranean olive oil



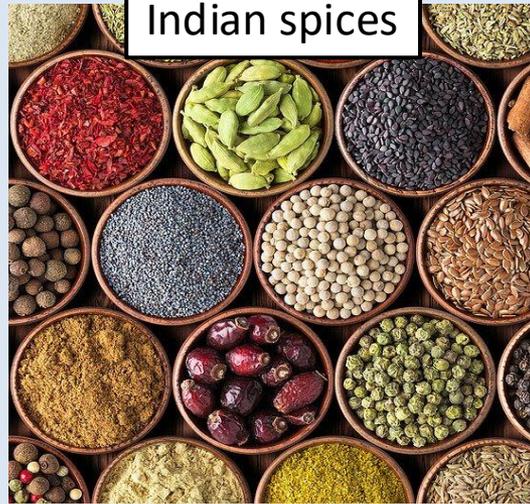
Chinese silk



Mediterranean fruits



Indian spices



Indian carnelian





Staraya Ladoga

Novgorod

Kiev

Constantinople

Baghdad

Norway

Sweden

Denmark

Anglo-Saxons

Franks

Slavs

R. Dnieper

Slavs

Slavs

R. Volga

Khazars

Byzantine Empire

Abbasid Caliphate





Staraya Ladoga

Novgorod

Kiev

Constantinople

Baghdad

Abbasid Caliphate

Norway

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Anglo-Saxons

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Slavs

R. Dnieper

Slavs

Slavs

R. Volga

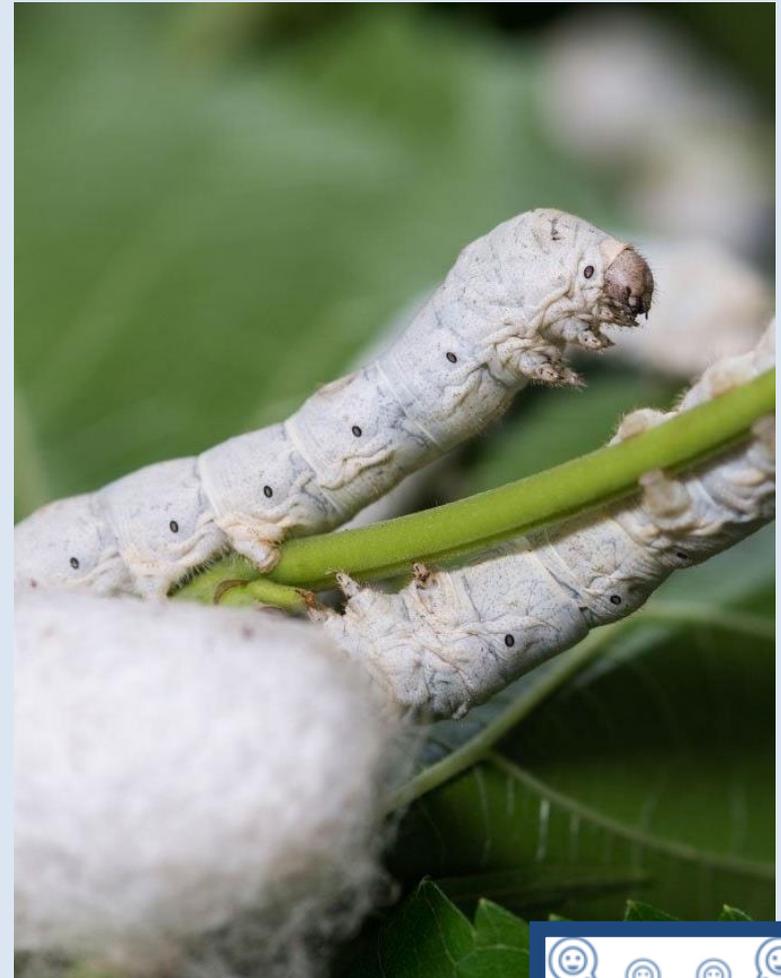
Khazars

Byzantine Empire

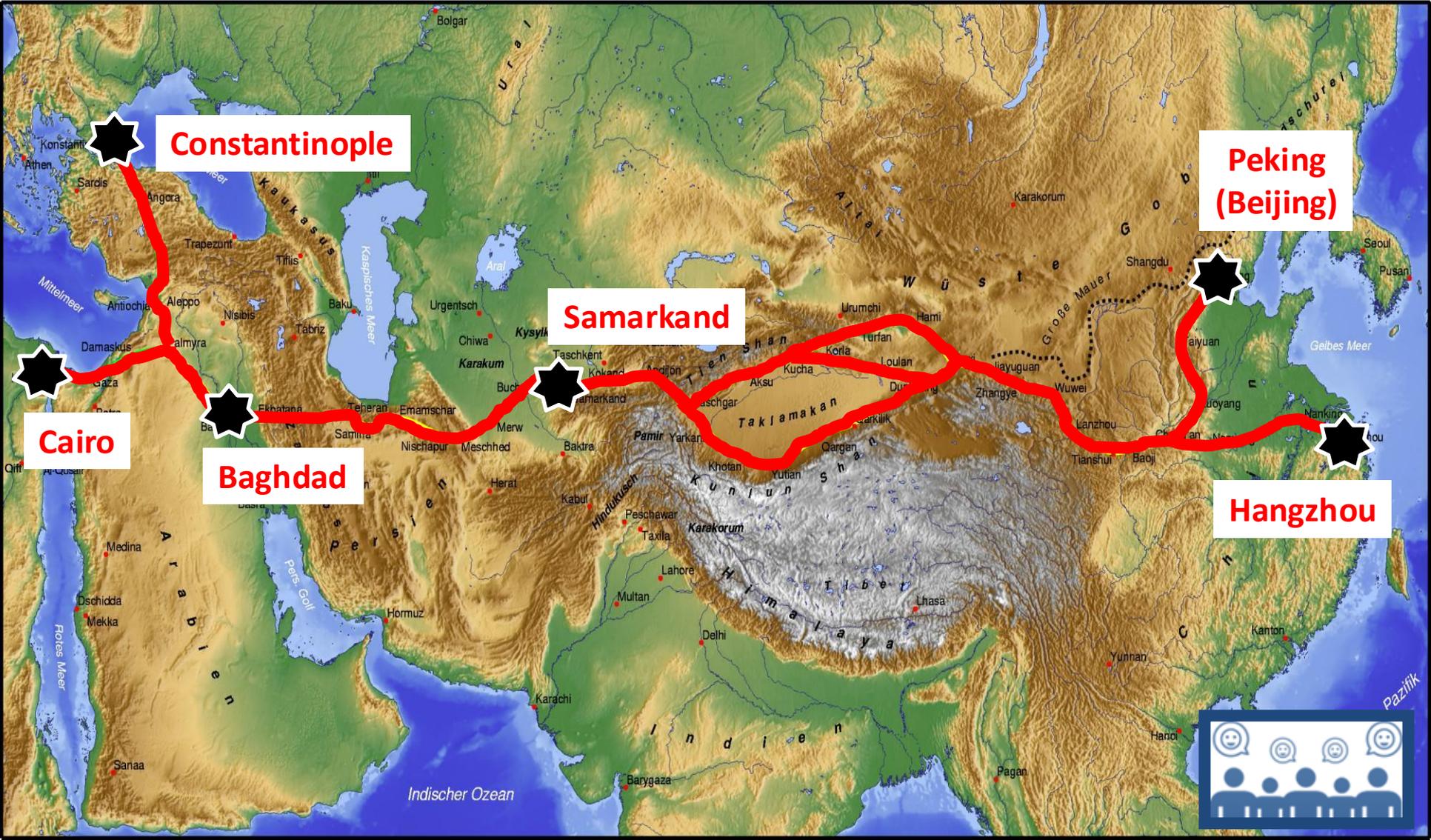


What did the Vikings want in the Abbasid Caliphate? Silk

- The Abbasid Caliphate, and Baghdad itself, controlled the trade with **the Silk Road**
- This was an ancient trade route which went from China to the Middle East, then onto Europe
- The production of silk had been perfected in China since around 2,000 BC, and so it was considered the best in the world – no other area of the world really had the right climate for silkworms
- However, because it came so far, it was **incredibly expensive and luxurious**



The Silk Road



What did the Vikings want in the Abbasid Caliphate? Silver

- There were no silver mines in Scandinavia
- At the time, silver was seen as more precious than gold or other precious metals
- The Abbasid Caliphate minted huge numbers of silver coins called *dirhams* and so it was the perfect place for the Vikings to get silver



Abbasid *dirhams* dating from the 10th century found in a field by a metal detectorist near the Viking camp at Repton, England



Trading goods

What did the Vikings SELL?

Swords

Honey

Furs

Walrus Ivory

Falcons

Slaves

What did the Vikings BUY?

Mediterranean wine

Mediterranean fruits

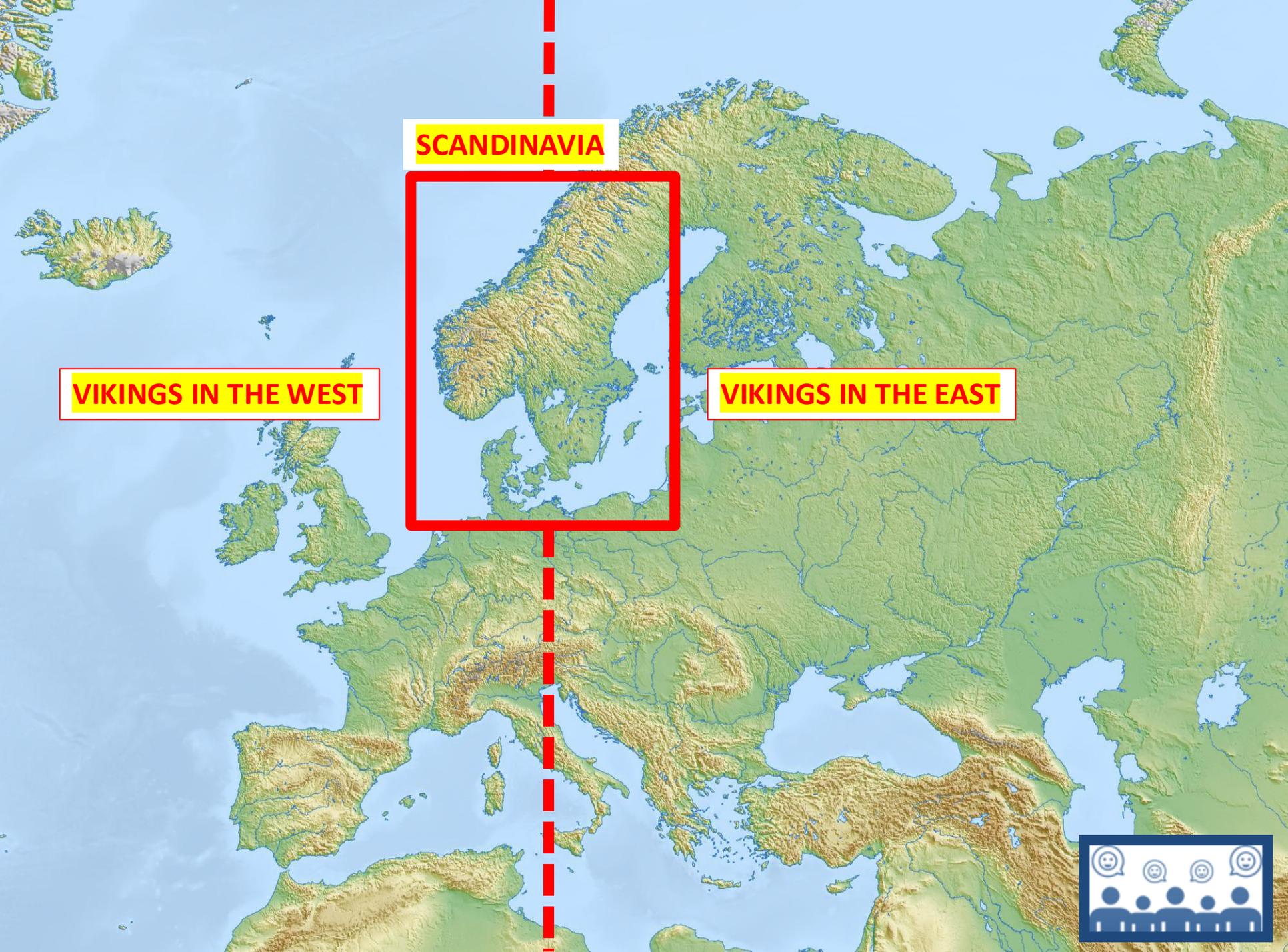
Mediterranean olive oil

Indian spices

Chinese silk

Arab silver





SCANDINAVIA

VIKINGS IN THE WEST

VIKINGS IN THE EAST



SCANDINAVIA

VIKINGS IN THE WEST



The Heptarchy

STRENGTH or WEAKNESS?

Explain why.

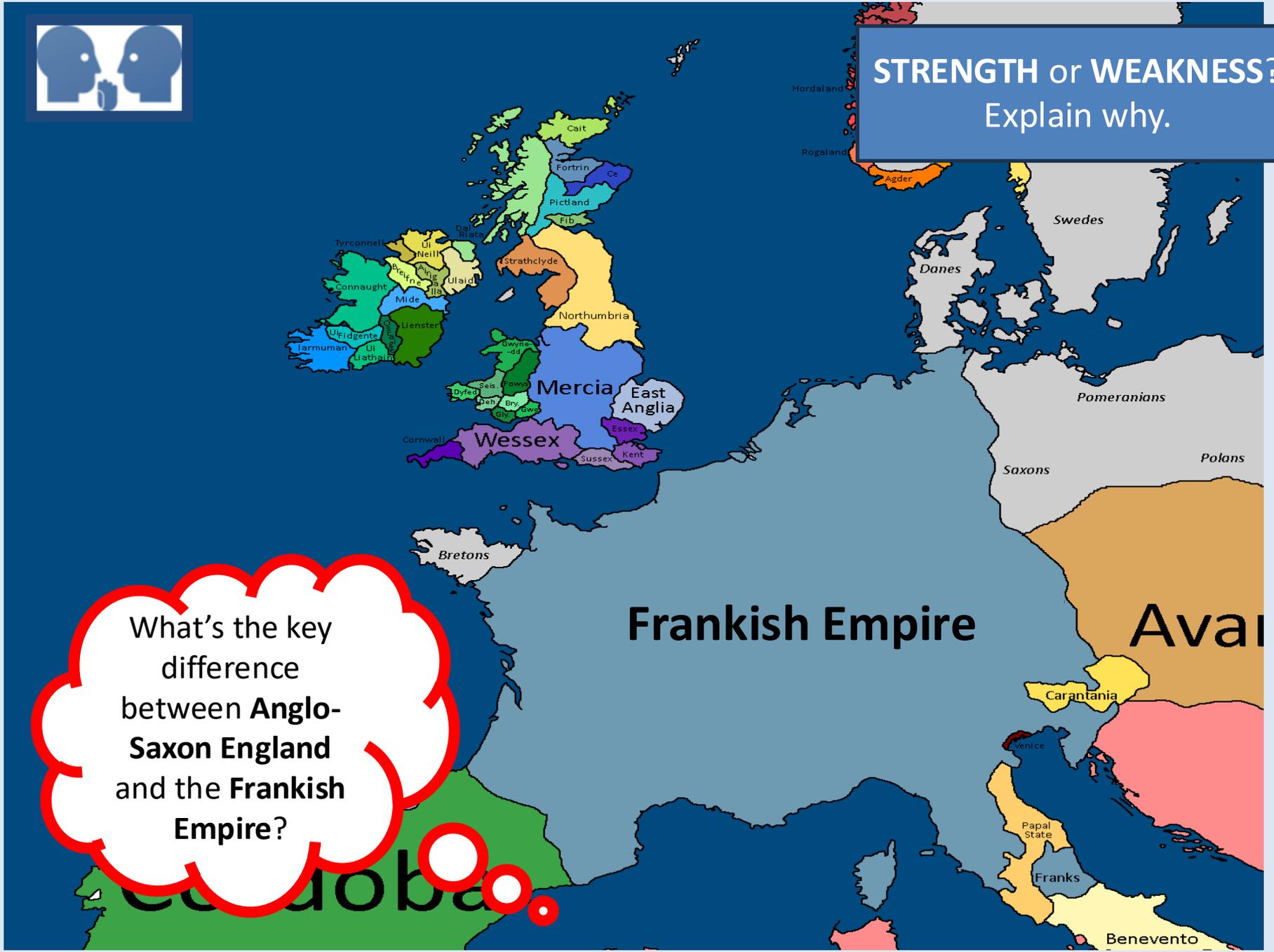
- England was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms who were frequently at war with one another
 - **Northumbria – controlled** most of northern England but little had changed since the pre-Roman Iron Age. Very rural. Often at war with the Scots
 - **Mercia** – once the most powerful kingdom under King Offa but now a relic of its former self
 - **East Anglia, Kent, and Essex and Sussex** – too small to be of any major power or influence
 - **Wessex** – by this point the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, with strong alliances with the Frankish Empire and the Pope in Rome





STRENGTH or WEAKNESS?
Explain why.

What's the key difference between **Anglo-Saxon England** and the **Frankish Empire**?



Charlemagne

STRENGTH or WEAKNESS?

Explain why.

- **Charlemagne** (Charlemagne [French] = Carolus Magnus [Latin] = Charles the Great [English]) was a powerful Frankish ruler who the Pope invested as the first **Holy Roman Emperor**
- Under his leadership, the Frankish Empire was very strong and easily the most powerful in Europe
- It had a strong professional army with excellent training and understanding about warfare
- They even used old Roman tactics to fight
- His son Louis the Pious was also a powerful warrior who was well-respected ('Pious' means holy)



Roman roads and cities

STRENGTH or WEAKNESS?

Explain why.

- Whilst people had forgotten how to maintain the Roman infrastructure (sewers, baths, aqueducts) people still used:
 - Roman roads
 - Roman cities
 - Roman defences (city walls, etc)
 - Some Roman buildings
- Charlemagne's capital city at **Aachen** in modern-day Germany was basically a restored Roman city – many of its buildings, dating back 2,000 years, still exist and are used to this day



Everyone was Christian

STRENGTH or WEAKNESS?

Explain why.

- The only major religion in Western Europe at the time was Roman Catholicism – the main branch of Christianity which is led by the Pope in Rome
- It was considered a sin to harm a priest or destroy a place of Christian worship
- They had not really come into contact with any non-Christians in warfare since the Battle of Tours in 732 against the Umayyad Caliphate
- As a result, **monks and priests felt very safe – they had a *false sense of security***



Monasteries

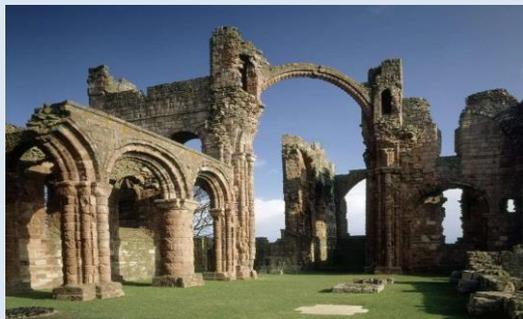
STRENGTH or WEAKNESS?

Explain why.

- Monasteries were a feature of early medieval Europe since the 400s AD at the end of the Roman Empire
- Men went there to try and be more religious and to devote themselves to worship
- This included prayer, but also working the land and also dedicating their time to copying and illustrating books called *illuminated manuscripts*
- Monks were unique for the time in being able to read and write, and so had great position in society
- People gave them offerings of silver and gold in return for their prayers – meaning monasteries became very wealthy full of gold and silver treasures



“...isolated coastal sites”



Lindisfarne Abbey
founded 634 AD



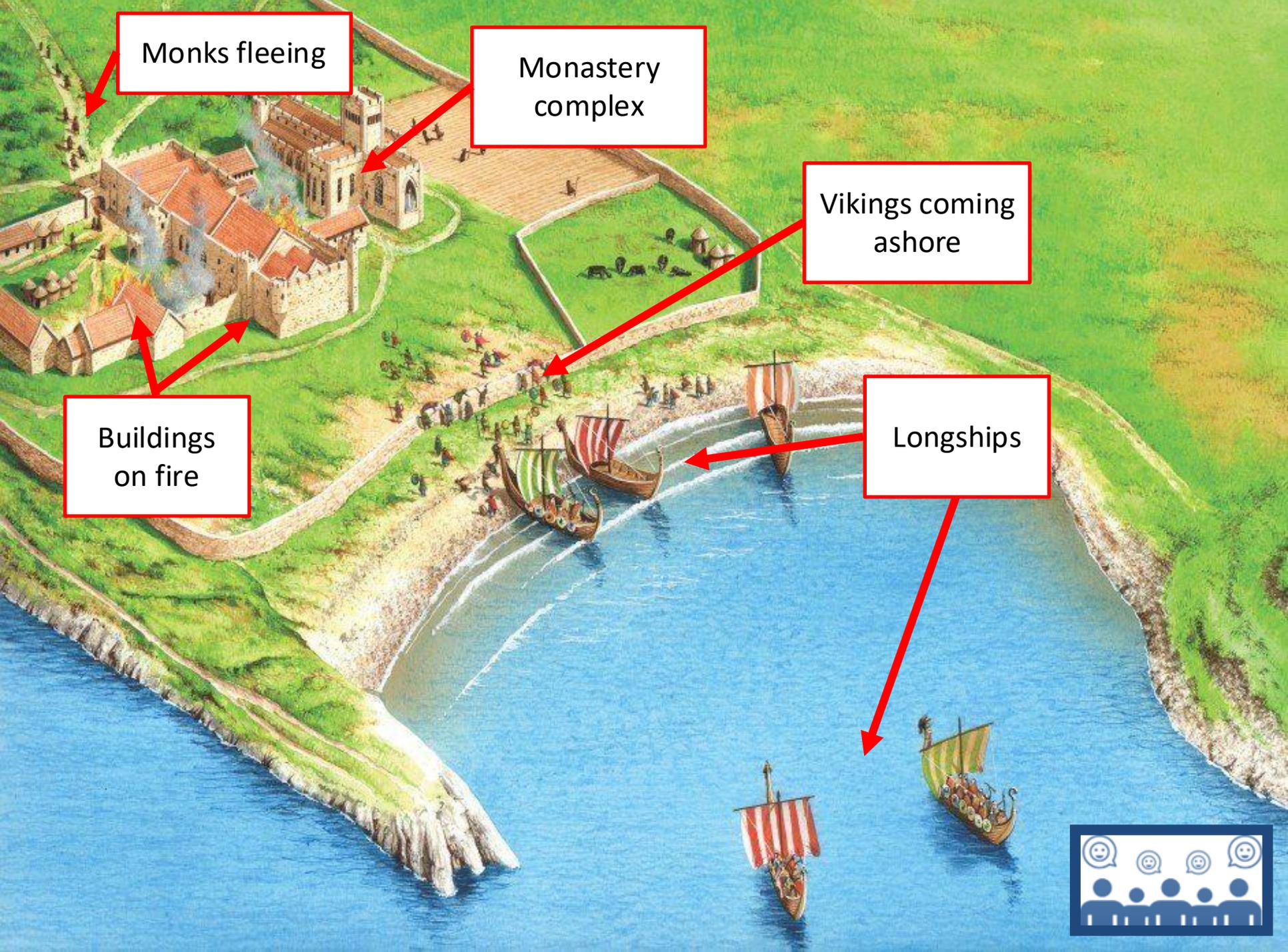
Jarrow Abbey
founded 685 AD



Whitby Abbey
founded 657 AD







Monks fleeing

Monastery complex

Vikings coming ashore

Buildings on fire

Longships



“longships”

Shallow
draught for
rivers and
beach attacks

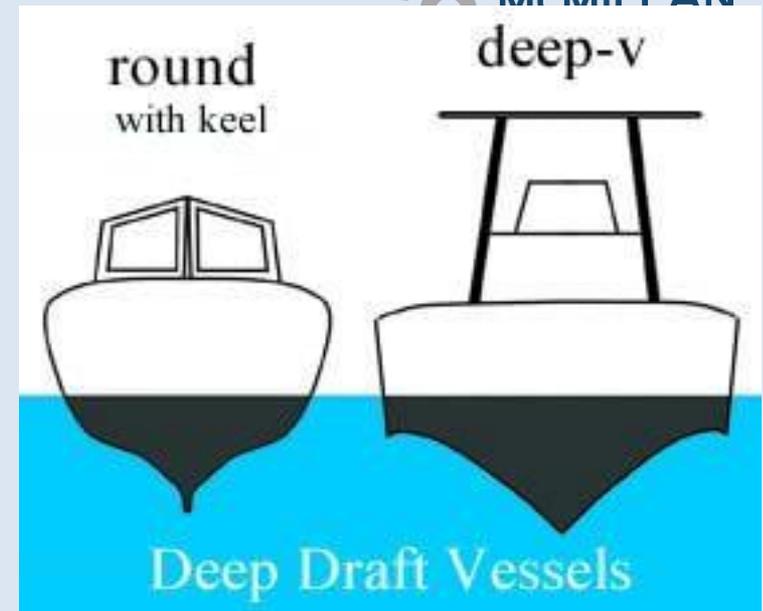
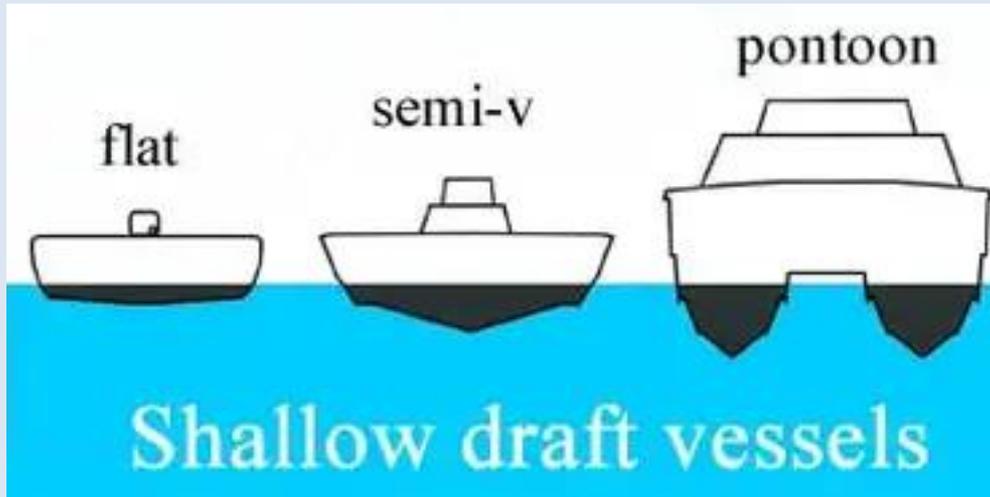
Speed
under sail
at sea



Speed
under
oars on
rivers



“shallow draught”



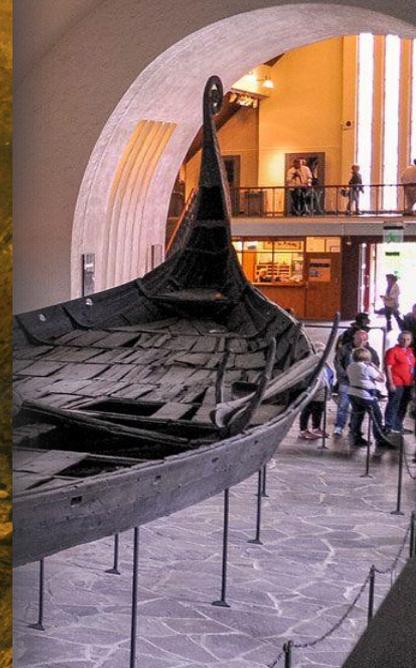
- Vessels which have a shallow draught can glide across the water and therefore are significantly faster
- As longships had a semi-v shallow draught, they could easily travel up rivers as well as across oceans



“Oseberg Ship”



Photograph of the Oseberg ship when it was found by archaeologists in the early 20th century



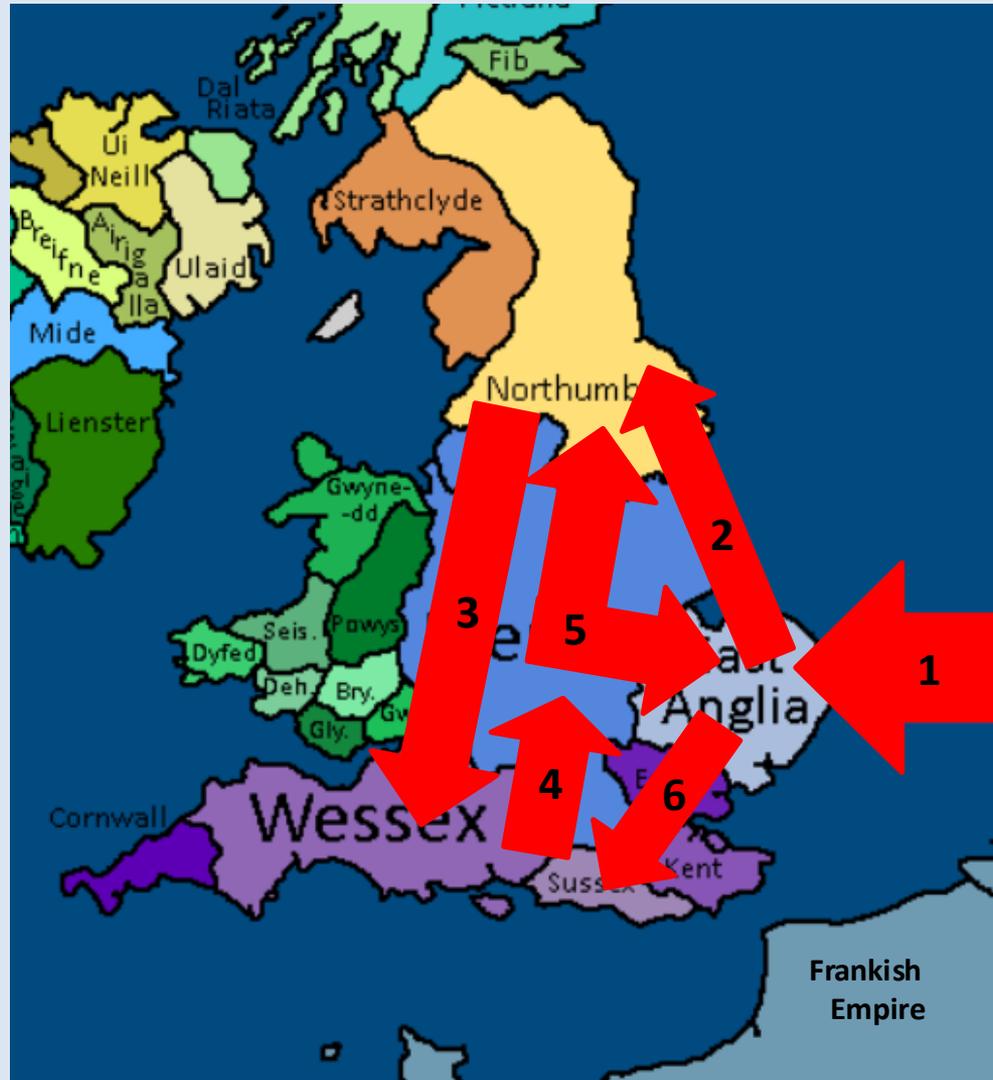
We then get...

The Great Heathen Army!

6. Guthrum attempts to defeat Alfred's Wessex again, but is defeated

5. The army splits. Halfdan to be king in York, Guthrum to East Anglia as king

4. The army marches north again back to Mercia and this time occupies it

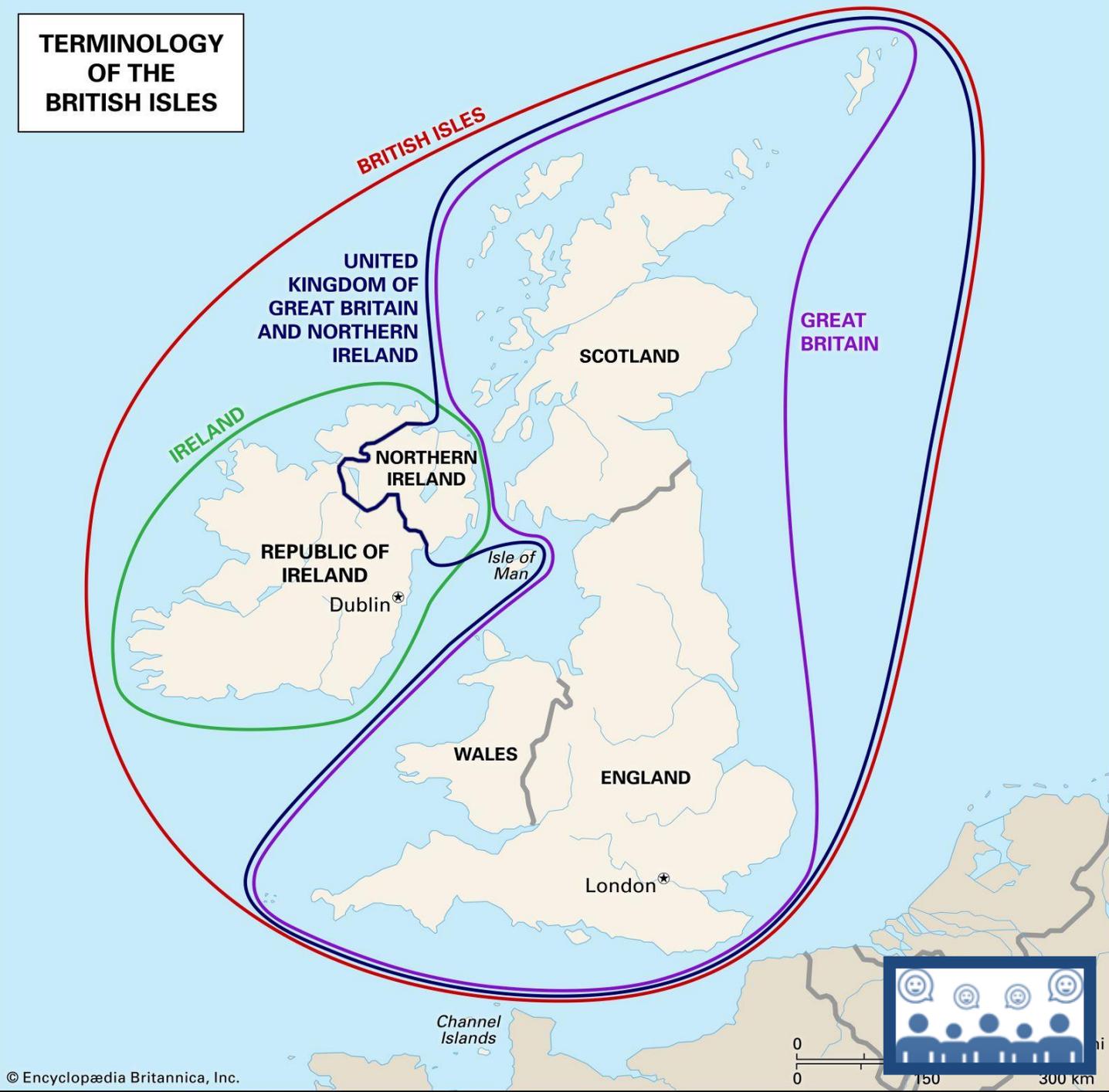


1. Halfdan and Ivar land in East Anglia with their large force Vikings, 865 AD

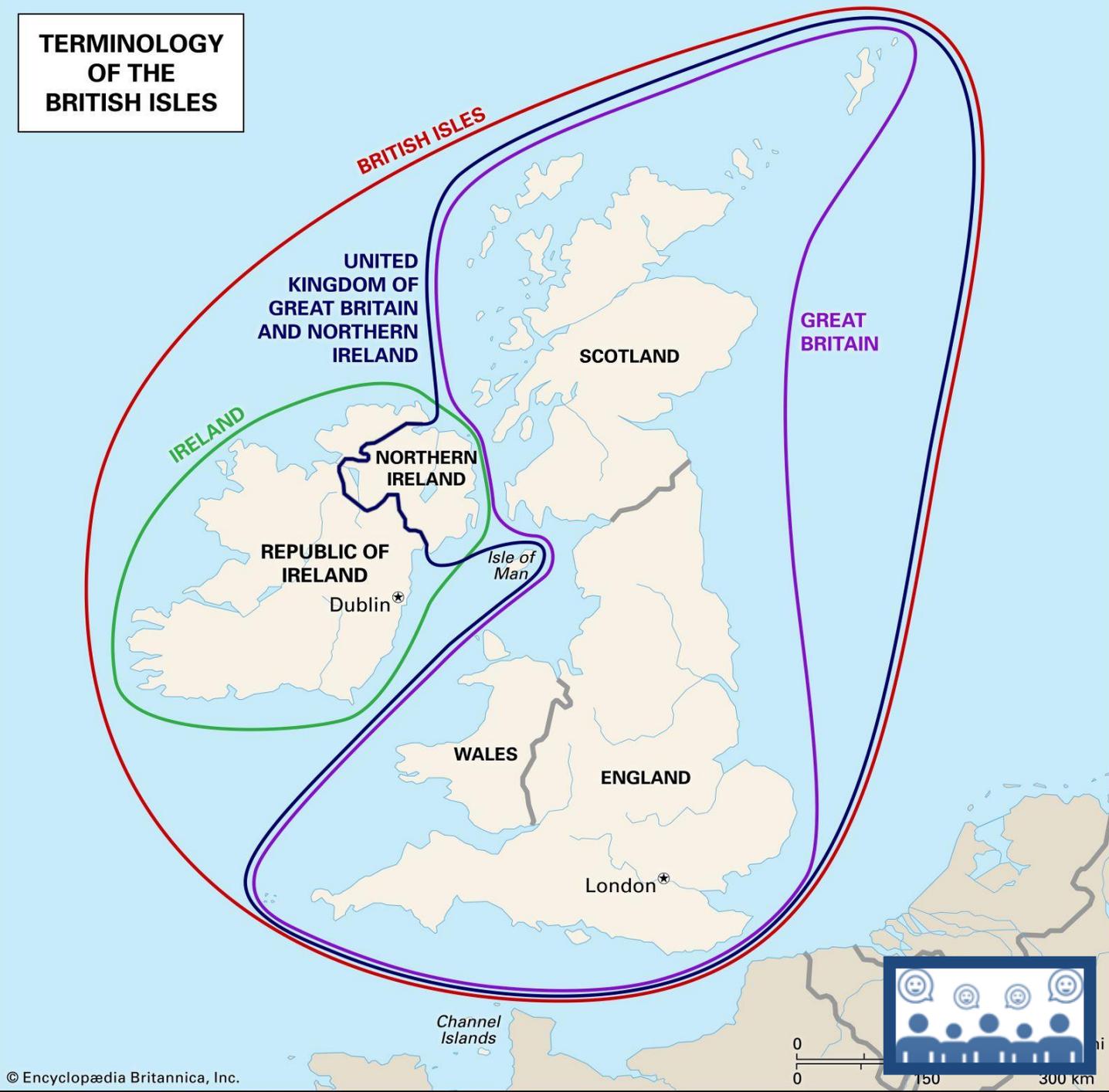
2. From East Anglia, they march to York and capture it on 1st Nov 866

3. The army marches south to attack Wessex but is defeated by Alfred

When referring to the Vikings in we are referring to **Great Britain only** (England, Wales and Scotland)



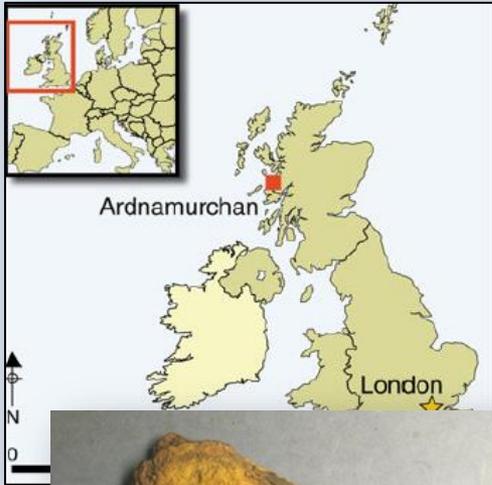
When referring to the Vikings in we are referring to **Great Britain only** (England, Wales and **Scotland**)



Powerful Vikings

- Archaeologists excavated a Viking warrior's burial in the **Scottish Highlands** in 2011
- Buried with a **sword, shield, hammer and tongs, amulet** all within a **boat**; gender is **unknown**
- It is the only **intact Viking Boat Burial** ever found on the mainland of Great Britain
- Isotope analysis of DNA in the Viking's two teeth (the only parts remaining of the warrior) showed they were born in **southern Norway** around 1000 AD
- Possibly a raider who died in battle, but 2018 & 2019 excavations nearby **showed evidence of a 'Norse Mill'** – further excavations each Summer to find more evidence of Viking settlement





An axehead

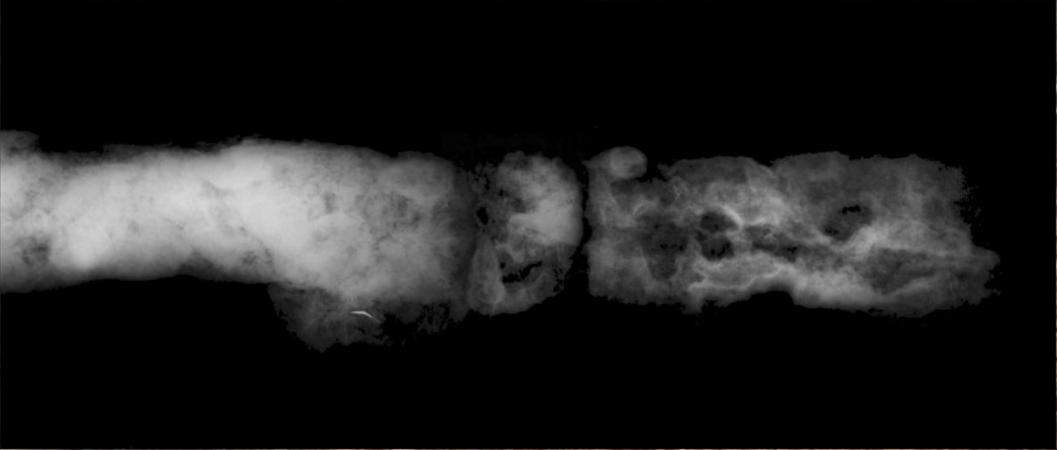
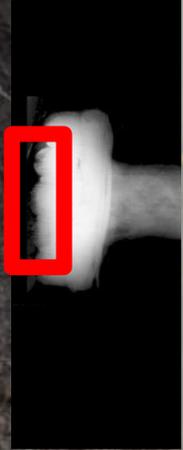
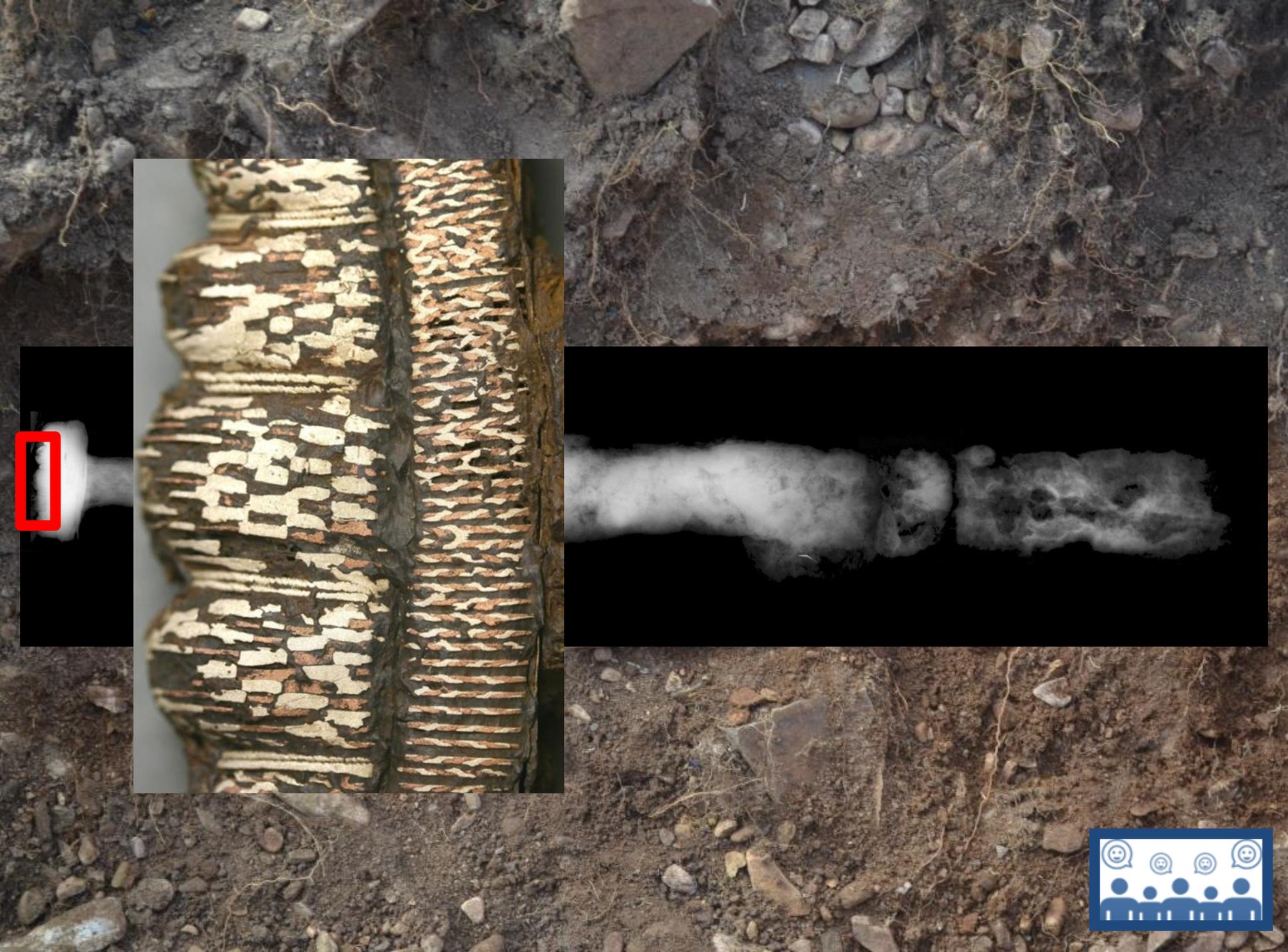


A shield boss



A ring-pin brooch





**Viking boat burial
(excavated 2011)**

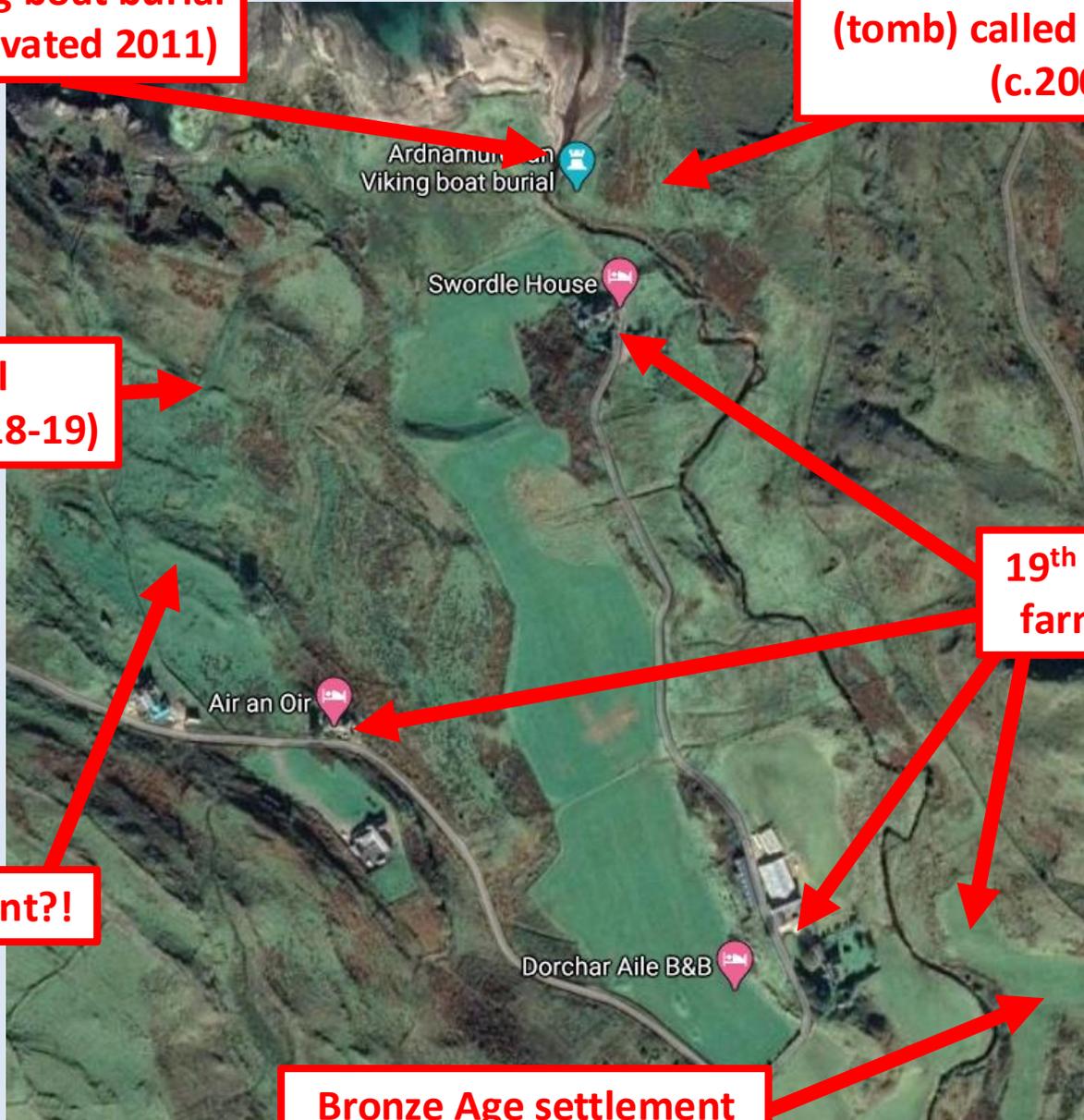
**Prehistoric chambered cairn
(tomb) called *Cladh Aindreis*
(c.2000 BC)**

**Norse mill
(excavated 2018-19)**

**19th Century Highland
farming settlements**

Viking settlement?!

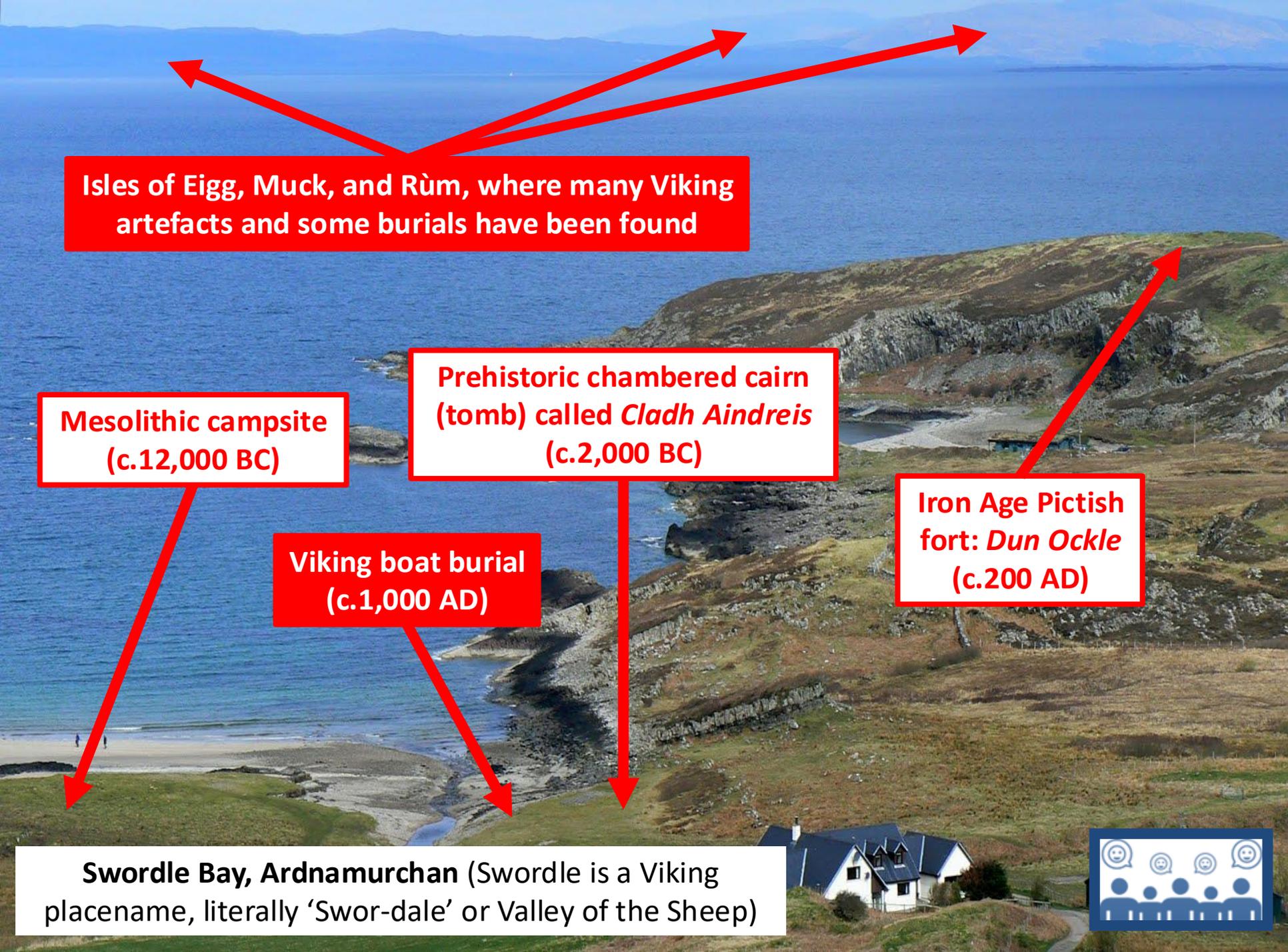
**Bronze Age settlement
(c.2500 BC)**





Swordle Bay, Ardnamurchan (Swordle is a Viking placename, literally 'Swor-dale' or Valley of the Sheep)





Isles of Eigg, Muck, and Rùm, where many Viking artefacts and some burials have been found

Mesolithic campsite
(c.12,000 BC)

Prehistoric chambered cairn
(tomb) called *Cladh Aindreis*
(c.2,000 BC)

Viking boat burial
(c.1,000 AD)

Iron Age Pictish
fort: *Dun Ockle*
(c.200 AD)

Swordle Bay, Ardnamurchan (Swordle is a Viking placename, literally 'Swor-dale' or Valley of the Sheep)



Ardnamurchan Boat Burial



Ardnamurchan Boat Burial



Viking trading routes around Britain

To Iceland

Shetland

Lewis

Eigg, Muck, and Rùm

Ardnamurchan

To Norway

To Denmark

Dublin

Jorvik



Viking trading routes around Britain

To Iceland

Shetland

Lewis

Eigg, Muck, and Rùm

Ardnamurchan

To Norway

To Denmark

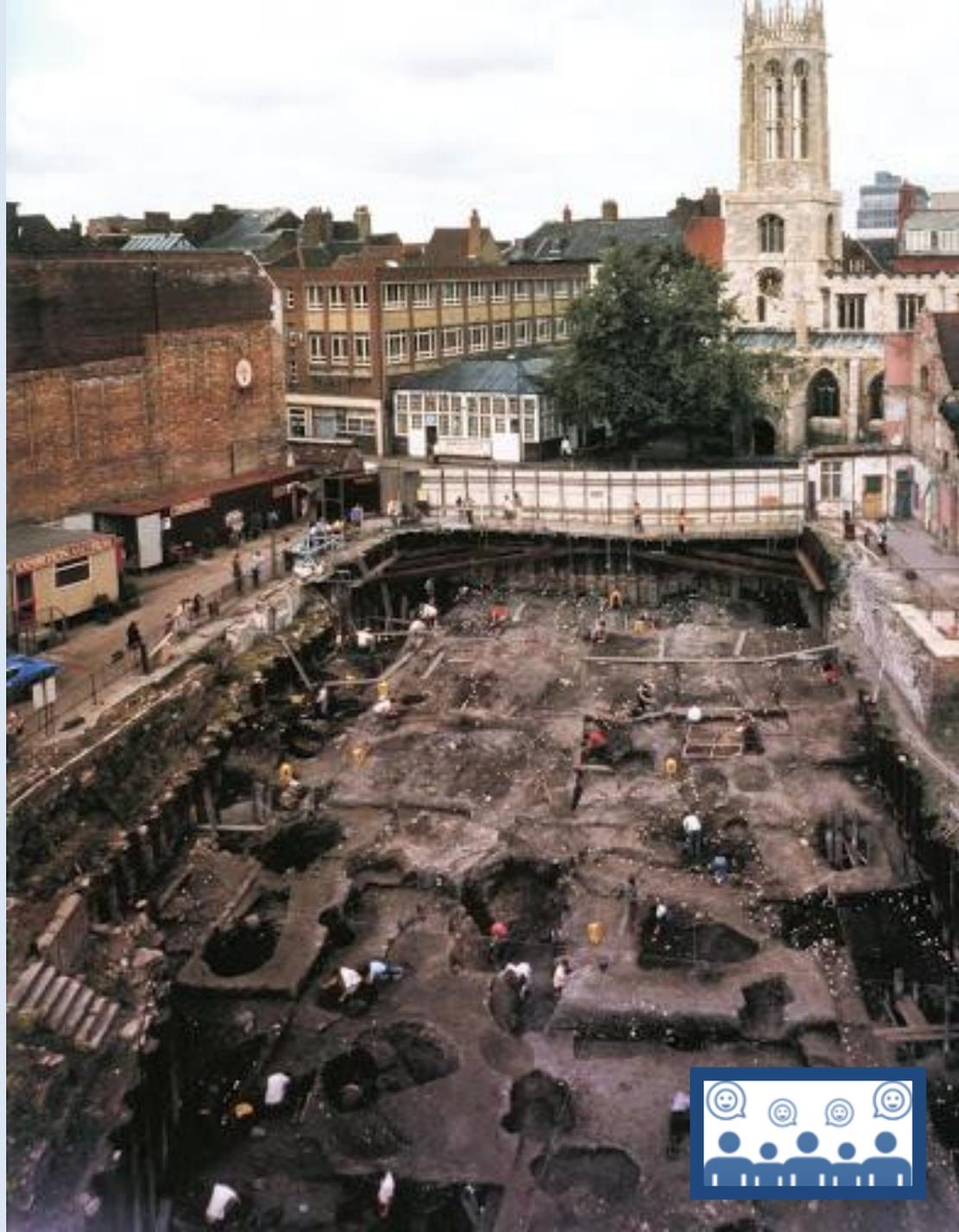
Dublin

Jorvik



Coppergate Excavations

- Huge excavation in the 1970s when the city council wanted to build a new shopping centre
- Uncovered a key Viking trading area near to the wharves of the River Ouse
- Led to creation of the Jorvík Viking Museum on the site (and a much smaller-than-planned shopping centre)



What did they find?

- **5 tonnes of animal bones** – mostly the remains of food eaten here
- **vast quantities of oyster shells** – until recently a cheap, common food;
- **1000s of Roman and medieval roof tiles**; the Roman tiles were sometimes re-used for other purposes in the Viking Age;
- **woven wattles and the daub** used to cover them, used as building materials to make walls, pathways, and screens;
- **timber used for building materials** in both the Viking Age and Medieval periods;
- **metal working slag** – evidence showing metalworking technology over the centuries;
- **250,000 pieces of pottery**; pieces that can be used for dating, showing where the pots were made and what they were used for;
- **several tons of soil** were sieved through to recover tiny objects and microscopic environmental evidence, 2,500 soil samples were recorded for further analysis, and 1000s of timbers were conserved for long-term preservation;
- **20,000 individually interesting objects** were also unearthed.



Tenth-century
Viking shoes



Tenth-century Viking comb
made from antler and bone



Tenth-century
Viking silk cap



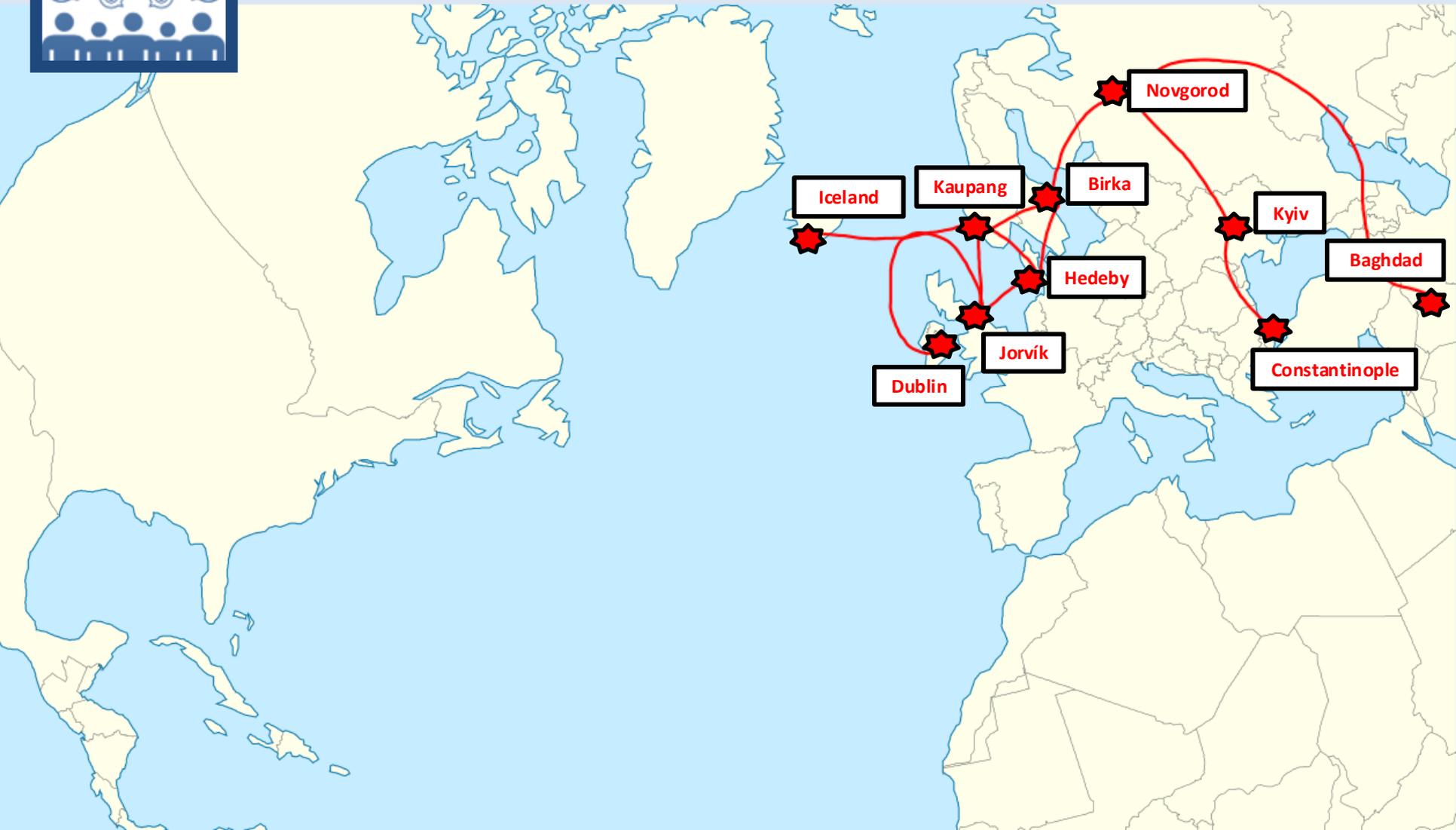
Tenth-century
gaming die



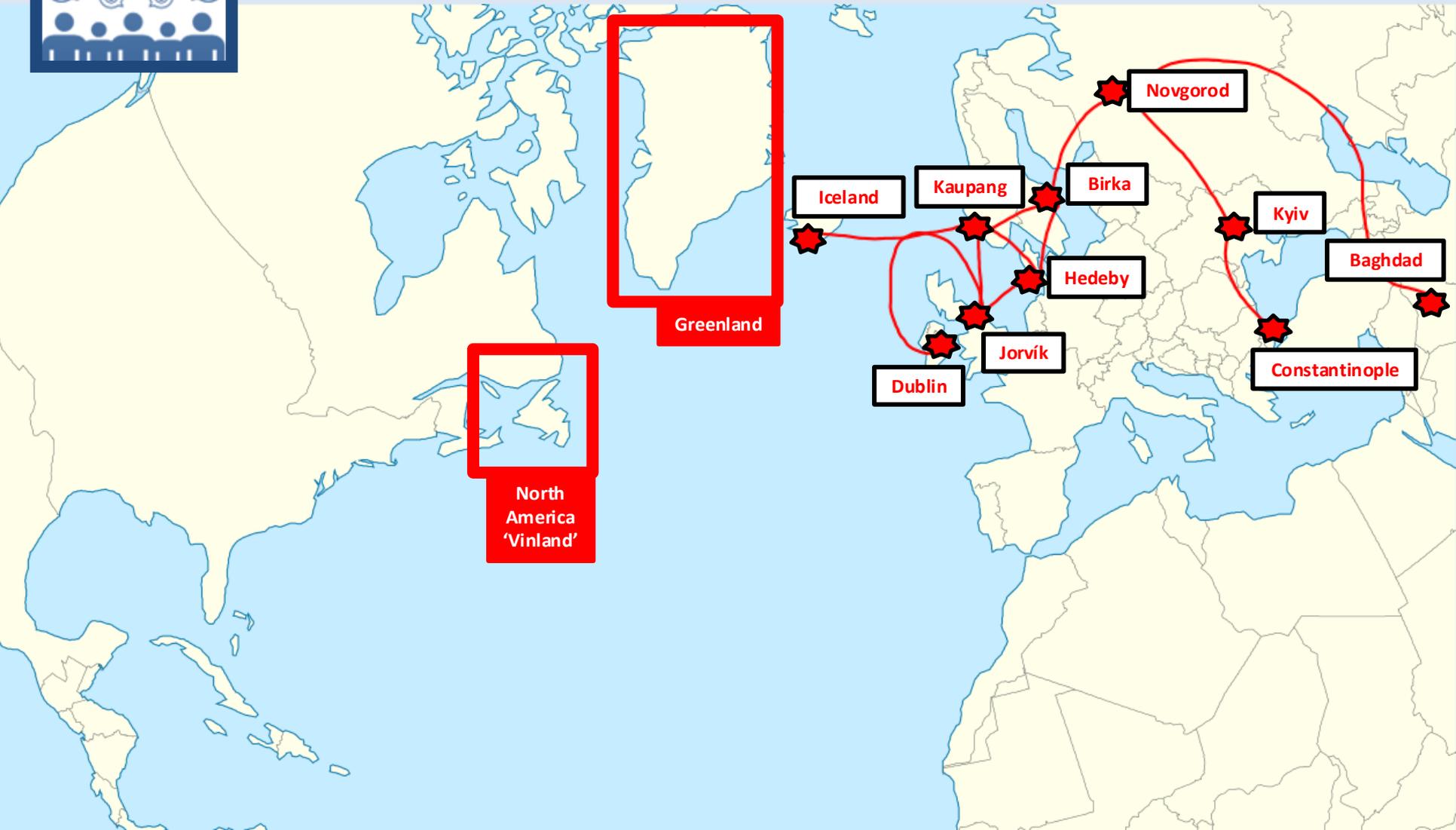
Expansion so far



Further Westward



Further Westward

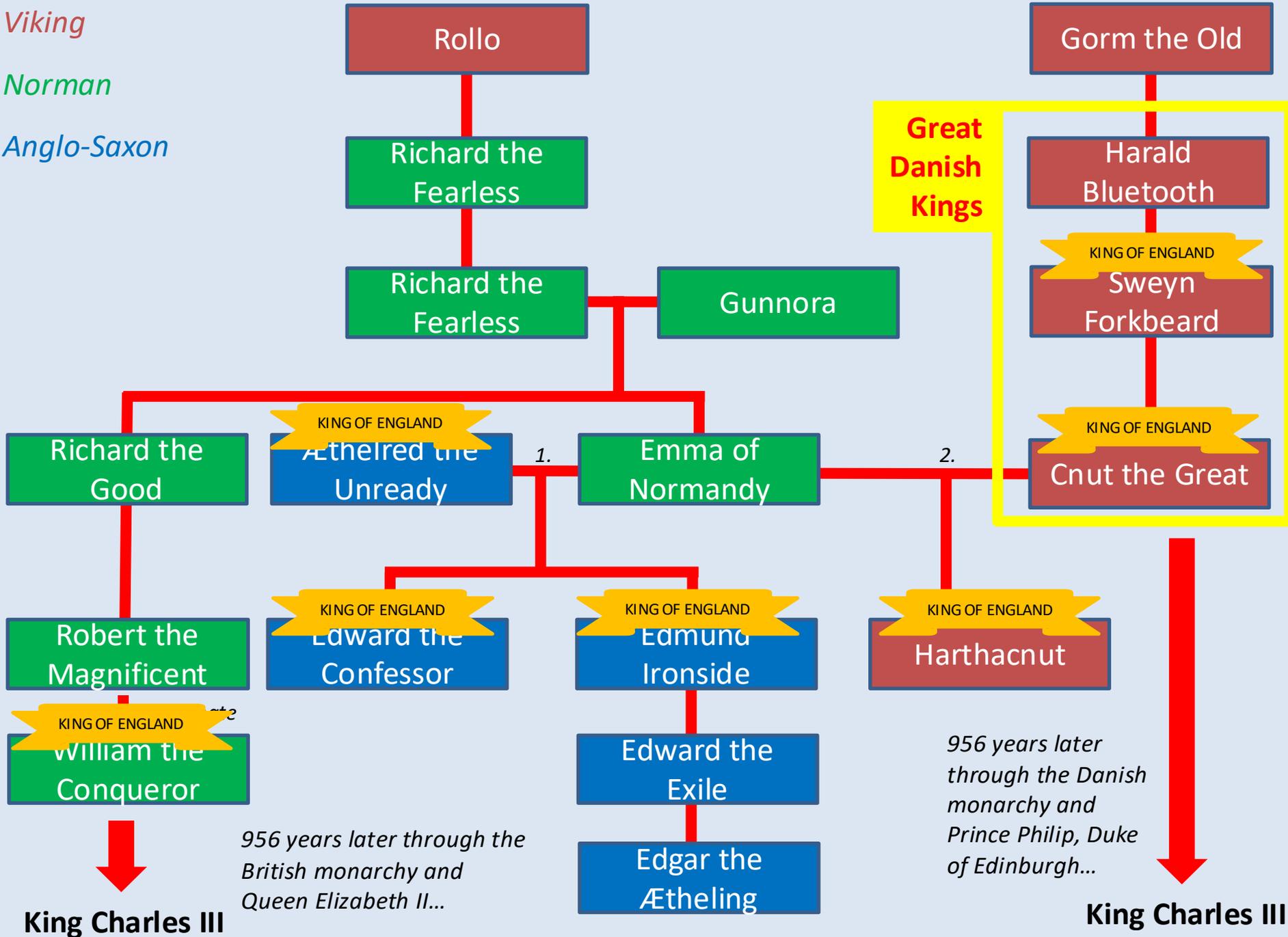


Settlement Summary

- **England** – Danelaw. Successful for 50 years. Cultural impact and heritage
- **Scotland** – some settlement. Viking trading and graves
- **Ireland** – settlements around the coast (longphorts)
- **France** – settled and created Normandy, assimilated with the local French population
- **Iceland** – created a Viking colony – Icelanders today are the descendants of Vikings
- **Greenland** – Some settlement, lasts 300 years.
- **North America** – only recently finding evidence, small settlements, unlikely to have been successful



Viking
Norman
Anglo-Saxon



King Charles III

King Charles III

956 years later through the British monarchy and Queen Elizabeth II...

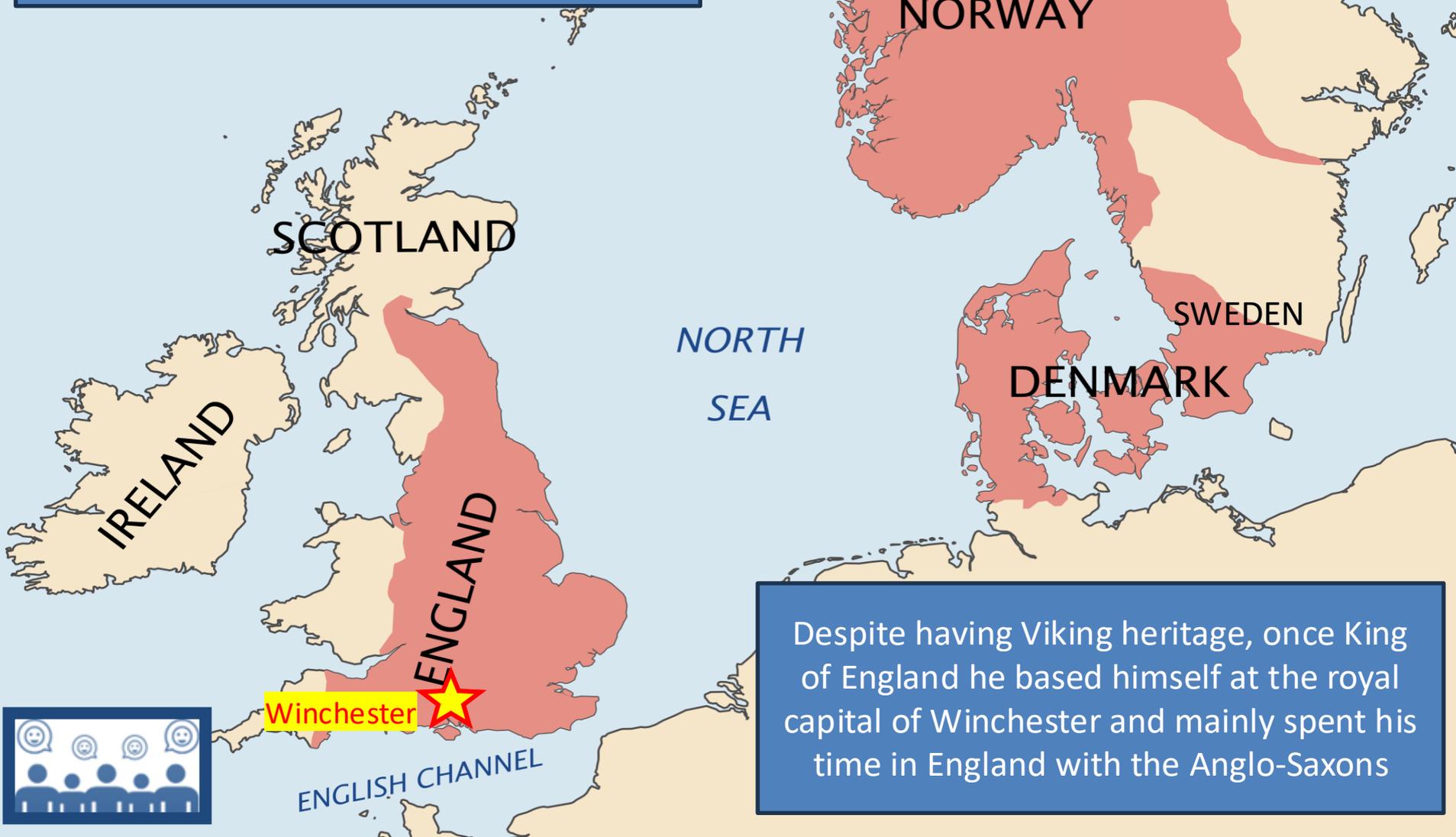
956 years later through the Danish monarchy and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh...

Bluetooth, Forkbeard, Cnut

- **Harald Bluetooth** – created Denmark by unifying tribes. Continued work of his father. Christianisation. Removed from power by his son.
- **Sweyn Forkbeard** – continued work of his father. Raided England. Invaded after St Brice's Day Massacre, conquered England from Aethelred
- **Cnut the Great**...



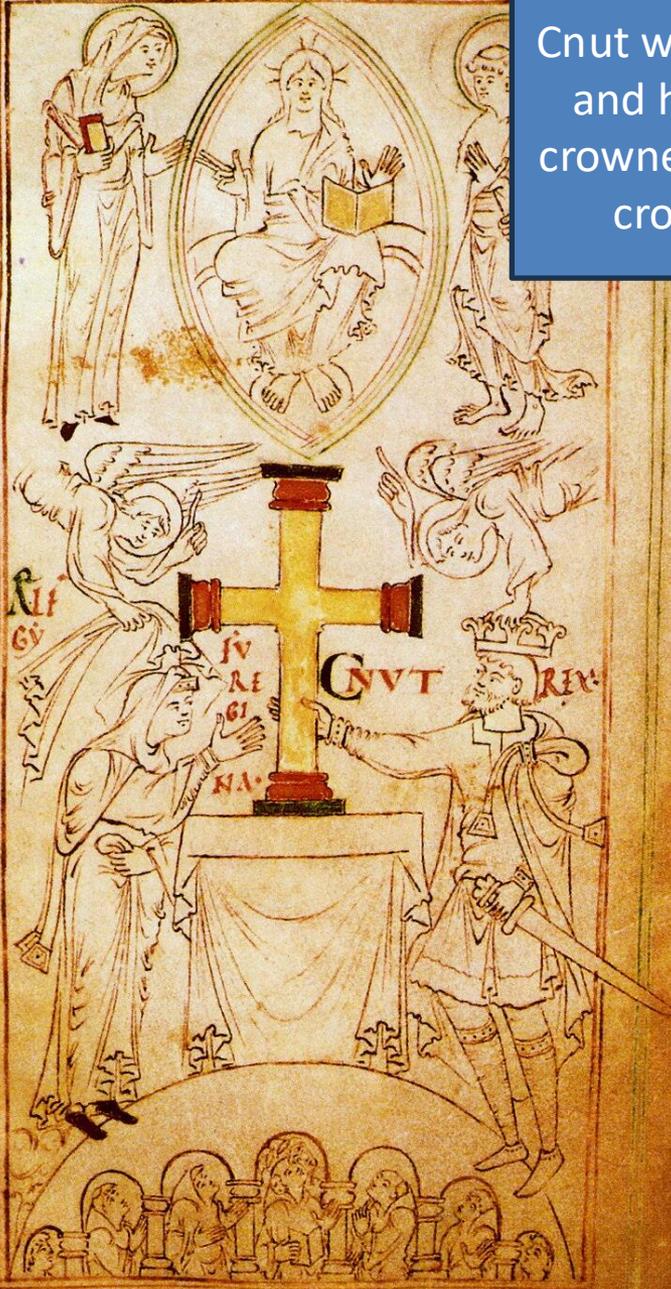
Cnut the Great ruled over the 'North Sea Empire' or 'Anglo-Scandinavian Empire'. He controlled, England, Denmark, Norway and some areas of Sweden



Despite having Viking heritage, once King of England he based himself at the royal capital of Winchester and mainly spent his time in England with the Anglo-Saxons



Cnut was well-known for his piety. Here, he and his queen, Emma of Normandy, are crowned by angels as they give a large gold cross to the Roman Catholic Church



The story of his killing of the Anglo-Saxons Æthelred the Unready and Edmund Ironside, and his love-filled marriage to Æthelred's widow Emma became well-known medieval legends. By the 14th century, he was seen as a truly great chivalric role model king

Cnut continued to mint coins in the Anglo-Saxon fashion, and helped to stabilise England after years of conflict – meaning that by 1066 it was the wealthiest country and a prime target for his step-great-nephew William, the Duke of Normandy



How to answer a...?

VIKING EXPANSION c.750 – c.1050 AD	<i>1a-c) 1 marker</i>	1 word or phrase. They will <u>only</u> accept your first answer so don't write more than one!
	<i>2) 9 marker</i>	2x detailed, developed explained examples organised around a 2nd order concept
	<i>3) 10 marker</i>	2x detailed, developed explained examples which give two reasons about the qu focus
	<i>4 or 5) 18 marker</i>	4x detailed, developed explained example paragraphs (2:2 or 3:1) + conclusion



Unit	Type of question	Marks	Mins
Viking Expansion c.750 – c.1050	3x short-answer questions	3	2
	Clear and organised summary	9	12
	Explanation question	10	13
	Judgement-focused essay	18	23
TIME TO MOVE ON: 50 mins			
Nazi Germany 1933 - 1945	What can the source tell us	7	10
	How useful is a set of sources/interpretations	15	20
	Judgement-focussed essay	18	25

9 mark Clear & Organised:

Spend the right time on
two well-developed
paragraphs

Lots of **historical thinking**:
similarity and difference?

10 mark Explanation:

Focus on **reasons why**
something happened - try
to find two major reasons
and explain each with a
paragraph

Drills and Skills

Judgement essays

- ✓ **Plan** your answer **quickly**
- ✓ First para on issue in Q
- ✓ Other paragraphs need to e used to explore & **emphasise/ downplay** other issues
- ✓ **Fully explained conclusion** to finish making sure it makes sense with the rest of your essay (2:2) / (3:1)
- ✓ Keep question-focused!

Sources

Remember to think about
the sources **for the named
area of enquiry**

When they were created
Why they were created

What they **can tell us**
What they **can't tell us**

**EVERY SOURCE IS
SOMEHOW USEFUL TO
HISTORIANS**